The Victoria Daily Times.

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THE DAILY TIMES,

PUBLISHED EVERY LEGAL AFTERNOON,

By the Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Lim'td.

At the Office of Publication, Yates Street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS:

Delivered by Carriers in any part of the city, by the week, for ..... 25 cts
If paid in advance, one year for $10 00
" " six months 5 00
" " Three months 3 00
Mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, per first Delivery, per month $0 50
Subscribers in the Week will judge by paying the collector promptly.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

Is published every Friday morning, and mailed to any part of Canada, the United States or Great Britain, as follows:
One year, postage paid $1 00
Six months " " 1 25
Subscription price strictly in advance.
When mailing money, letters should be registered to ensure safety.
Address,
THE TIMES P. & P. CO., Ltd.,
Victoria, B. C.

Advertising Rates:

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING—Per line, solid nonpareil. First insertion, 10 cents; each subsequent consecutive insertion 5 cents. Advertisements not inserted every day, 15 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement in this classification inserted for less than 25 cents.

BUSINESS COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING, as distinguished from everything of a transient character, that is to say, advertising referring to regular Mercantile and Manufacturing Business—established at the beginning of the year—solid nonpareil, the duration of publication to be specified at the time of ordering advertisement: More than two days and not more than one week, 20 cents. More than one week and not more than one fortnight, 30 cents. More than one fortnight and not more than one month, 40 cents. No advertisement under this classification inserted for less than $1, and accepted only for every day insertion.

Notices inserted amongst City and Provincial Items will be charged 15 cents per line for each insertion for less than one Week; for a period not exceeding two weeks, 10 cents per line, and for one month $1 00.

Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.

Advertisements discontinued before expiration of specific period will be charged the same as if continued for full time.

Where cuts are inserted they must be ALL INSTALMENT mounted on wood.

Advertising Rates for The Weekly Times:

THE WEEKLY TIMES enjoys the largest circulation in British Columbia, and is the only one to insure an invaluable advertising medium. Those who have tested the matter will cheerfully endorse this statement. A limited number of advertisements will be inserted at rates which can be ascertained on application at the office.

A special discount will be made to long term advertisers, on both daily and weekly editions.

J. C. McLAGAN, Manager.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

HOTELS—VICTORIA.

THE AMERICAN HOTEL,
YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.
Established 1859. Rates $1.00 to $1.50 per day.
July13 T. J. BURNES.

THE CLARENCE,
FRANK G. RICHARDS, Jr., Lessee,
Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Tourists' headquarters. New and elegant in all its appointments. Fully supplied with all conveniences of modern hotels. First-class in every respect. Prices moderate. sept

THE OCCIDENTAL.
JOSEPH BAYLEY, Propr.
The Home from Home, on Wharf and Johnson streets, Victoria, B. C. Fronting on the wharves of the California, Puget Sound and Frazer Ravers, Canadian Pacific and R. & N. railways. Largest and most convenient Hotel in the city. Everything new. Table well supplied. Bar and Billiard Room attached. Fireproof building. Imported Edinburgh and Burton Ales always on draught. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day, according to location of rooms. 1y

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WM. McKEON & SON, Prop's.
American plan. Is the most desirable first-class hotel in the city. Terms moderate.

THE GORDON HOTEL,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, Propr.
Johnson St., bet. Store and Wharf, where "Old Bob" will be found at his usual business of selling "Bad Whiskey" but good Cigars. He cordially invites old and new friends to give him a call.

THE COLONIST HOTEL.
BEACON HILL.
Lovely scenery! beautiful surroundings! A pleasant and healthful summer resort, overlooking Juan de Fuca Straits, and only one mile from the Postoffice, Victoria. Families can be provided with suites of room at moderate charges. A first class Cook has just been engaged. Telephone call 547. mar22

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
JOHN BERRYMAN, Propr.
Board and Lodging, per week ..... $5.50 and $6
Board, per week $4.50
Beds, per night 50cts
The bar is supplied with the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Southeast corner Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria. sep16

HOTELS—VANCOUVER.

THE BURRARD HOTEL.
MARTIN & BALFOUR, Prop's.
Corner Carroll and Cordova streets, Vancouver, B. C. The only first-class hotel in Vancouver.

DOUGALL HOUSE,
JOHN DOUGALL, Propr.
Cor. Cordova and Abbott sts., Vancouver, B. C. Finest Hotel in the city. It is a new building, containing every appliance for the protection, comfort and luxury, including fire escapes, of guests. European and American plan. Fire in all rooms. Sample room for travellers. The dining room is in charge of Mr. SCHLENK, who is unrivalled as a Caterer. dec22

HOTELS—NEW WESTMINSTER.

HOLBROOK HOUSE,
NEW WESTMINSTER.
Has been thoroughly renovated and refurnished throughout. Conveniently situated within easy distance of railway and steamboat landings. First-class in every respect. Rates $1 to $1.50 per day. JOHN BANKIN, Proprietor.
jan12 3m

HOTELS—KAMLOOPS.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL,
KAMLOOPS, B. C.
Is situate at the junction of North and South Thompson Rivers, and is one of the most delightful locations in the Province. First-class accommodation for tourists. Stage meets all East and West trains.
sept1 y J. T. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

HOTELS—WINNIPEG.

NEW DOUGLAS HOUSE,
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Most conveniently situated for strangers visiting Winnipeg. Pleasant and cheerful rooms, giving a fine view of the chief thoroughfare of the city. Prices moderate for first-class accommodation. Free Bus. BENNETT & CO., Proprietors. sept22 3m

RESTAURANTS.

BELVIDERE RESTAURANT,
F. DAVIS, Proprietor.
Yates street, bet. Government and Broad sts. Open day and night. First-class in every respect. Everything in season. Give us a call. Meals from 15 cents upwards. oct18

LEGAL.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS,
Langley street, Victoria, B. C. D. M. EBERTS. W. J. TAYLOR.

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. HALL & HALL,
PHYSICIANS, SURGEONS AND ACCOUCHEURS.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Throat, Chest and Skin. J. L. HALL, M.D., C.M.
☞ Special attention given to diseases of the Eye and Ear. F. W. HALL, M.D., C.M.
Office—Theatre Block, Douglas street. Consultation free.

Condensed Advertisements

Inserted on this page, such as Situations Vacant, Situations Wanted, For Sale, To Let, Personal, Lost and Found, and similar advertisements, when not exceeding five lines—forty words—three insertions for 50 cents, and one week (six times) for 75 cents, and if longer than one week, 25 cents additional to the foregoing, per week will be charged.

PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS CARDS inserted at the following special rates: Cards occupying five or seven lines, one month, $5 per month. Each additional line, ten words, 50 cents per line per month.

Special arrangements made for advertisements not inserted every day.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent Bookkeeper. Two good Laundresses; also man and wife to act as general run the cellinery department of an Hotel. PICKERING & CO., Fort street. jan21 1w

WANTED.—A female for hou ehold work in a small family, to include washing one or two days a week. Wagon provided. Address "Alpha," Times office. jan18-6t

WANTED.—By a young man a situation; has had four years' experience in a wholesale and commission business in this city; bookkeeper in same house for two years. Address E. B. H., Times office. jan18 6t

WANTED.—Tenders will be received by the undersigned to the 1st of February for Slashing and Grubbing 10 acres of timber land on James Island. B. T. WILLIAMS View & Cook, Street. jan 19 1d

IF YOU WANT Domestics, Farm hands, Labourers, Mechanics, Cooks, Waiters, etc., or any kind of labour done, call at the B. C. E. Bureau. PICKERING & Co., Fort St. Telephone 21. oc28

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND STRAYED.—A two-year old Heifer, at North Dairy Farm. The owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses, within ten days, otherwise she will be sold. January 20, 1887. 10t BEAK & CO.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.—A room suitable for an office in the new Spencer Arcade. Heated by steam; rent reasonable. Apply to H. L. Gulline & Co., Spencer Arcade. jan15 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An established Hotel business with a paying trade centrally situated, within a short distance of the Post Office. A good investment for a good man with CASH. Address, for particulars, "HOTEL," Times office.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

ST. ANDREWS and CALEDONIAN Society meets in their hall, Broughton street, between Government and Broad streets, on the FIRST FRIDAY of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
sep 1-1y WILLIAM SCOTT, Secretary

AN ENTERTAINMENT IS GIVEN AT TEMperance Hall every Saturday evening. Good Temperance speakers and Musical Selections, with Recitations, forming a good programme. The Blue Ribbon Band will be in attendance. All are cordially invited. Chair taken at 7:30 o'clock precisely. S. GRAY, President.

EDUCATIONAL.

CORRIG SCHOOL.
A PRIVATE AND HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
For young gentlemen. Will re-open on Monday, January 10th, 1887. Full staff of Instructors. Four vacancies for Boarders. dec 31-mo

SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
H. J. CAMPBELL, B. A.
Private tuition for candidates preparing for examinations. Esse street, next above Blanchard. jan7

MUSICAL.

HERR HEINRICH BOHRER,
PROFESSOR OF PIANO,
From Montreal, has arrived, and will reside for a permanency in Victoria. For terms, etc., address Hotel Driard, where he may be seen daily. dec29

INSURANCE.

THE NORWICH UNION
FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
Established 1797. Amount insured, $200,000,000.
H. D. HELMCKEN, Agent.
Bastion street, Victoria, B. C. jan5 1y

To the Electors of the City of Victoria District.

GENTLEMEN:

I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages at the coming Election, as a Conservative, but not as a slave to any party. My platform will be: (1) The well-being of Victoria and District, which has been entirely overlooked; (2) Vancouver Island and its varied interests; (3) British Columbia in general; (4) The Dominion and its people. As Mayor of the city, I feel it will enable me to bring before the Dominion Government those varied interests with greater force and effect.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES FELL.

Victoria, Jan. 19. jan19

To the Electors of Vancouver Island District for the House of Commons.

GENTLEMEN,—

I beg to announce myself as a candidate at the ensuing Dominion Election for the representation of your important district in the Parliament of Canada.

I again solicit your confidence as a firm supporter of the Liberal Conservative party, whose wise policy has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position.

I will hold public meetings wherever I find it possible to do so, of which due notice will be given and at which I will give an account of my stewardship during the four years that I have had the honor of representing you in the House of Commons.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Yours truly,
D. W. GORDON.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17th, 1887. jan18-1w

Dominion Election.

The undersigned announces that he is a candidate for the representation of the Victoria Electoral District in the Commons of Canada, and respectfully solicits the vote and influence of the electors in said District.

W. A. ROBERTSON.
jan 18

To the Electors of Electoral District of Victoria

GENTLEMEN,

I beg respectfully to announce myself a candidate for re-election to the Commons, as a supporter of the liberal conservative party.

NOAH SHAKESPEARE.
jan 17

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW.

Victoria in point of a revenue yielding port stands fourth in the Dominion. The following figures taken from the Trade and Navigation Returns submitted at last session of parliament, will show the sums contributed by the leading shipping ports in Canada to the treasury. We append the list in the order of their contributions:

Montreal	$6,856,183
Toronto	3,235,950
Halifax	1,363,567
Victoria	**$846,699**
St. John, N. B.	778,027
Quebec	708,928
Hamilton	672,679
Winnipeg	503,292
Clifton, Out.	201,042
Charlottetown	161,895
Windsor, Out.	149,874
Beamtsport	123,853
St. Catharines	72,944

The total sum collected for customs throughout the Dominion for the year ending 30th June, 1885, (the last one for which official returns have been published) was $19,133,558.99, contributed by the various provinces as follows:

Ontario	$6,535,309 22
Quebec	7,789,980 81
Nova Scotia	1,751,637 22
New Brunswick	1,314,981 46
Manitoba	579,358 73
British Columbia	966,153 64
Prince Edward Island	187,642 80
N. W. Territories	17,905 01

The total charges for collecting the duties in Ontario was $253,189.44; for Quebec $305,422.32; for New Brunswick $80,516.75; for Nova Scotia $106,461.61; for Manitoba $38,911.87; for British Columbia $30,733.15; for Prince Edward Island $21,010.58. From the foregoing it will be observed that the customs duties levied upon the people of this province and by them contributed towards this branch, amounted to a net sum of $935,410.49, equal to one nineteenth part of the total sum collected throughout the Dominion. It would be interesting to ascertain how much the province has received in return for this extraordinary contribution—a sum far in excess per capita of that contributed by any of the other provinces. Possibly the *Colonist* will point out to the electors of this province in equally as clear and in as lucid a shape, the debit side of the Dominion's ledger, showing how much out of the many millions Victoria has contributed since Confederation, to the public exchequer, this city has received in return for harbor and other permanent and necessary improvements. The task should be an easy one and our contemporary doubtless is in a position to perform it. The figures quoted afford food for reflection, and those who are so loud in their praise of the government for all that they claim it has done for this province should ponder over them, and then ask the question how long is such a condition of things to be allowed to prevail? Our answer is, not until men of independent thought and action are sent to Ottawa need we look for a change. It is known what strict partyism has done for us. A change for a spirit of independence would certainly make matters no worse.

TORONTO *News*: As a rule there is nothing affecting the reputation of an opponent that the average politician will not believe, or pretend to believe, but the Ottawa *Free Press* certainly taxes the credulity of its readers to the utmost when it solemnly tells them that the proof-sheets of the *Mail's* anti-Catholic editorials are all revised by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and that its declaration of independence on Saturday last was also read and approved of by the Premier before its appearance. If this is the case we think the work is creditable to Sir JOHN—the proof-reader of the *Mail's* editorial page is very good. Those papers which are always telling us that Sir JOHN is a "poor man," and are doubtless solicitous about his financial future, should he lose his present job, will be pleased to learn that he has the ability to support himself by a useful occupation outside of politics. A good proof-reader can always find steady employment.

THE Conservatives of Manitoba are demanding written pledges from the candidates they are supporting that they will vote against any government which will not amend the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway by amending or removing the monopoly clause, whereby the construction of any line of railway running south and into American territory from the province of Manitoba, or any portion of the Northwest Territory and British Columbia is prohibited. This clause has always been regarded by the C. P. R. authorities as the most vital one in their charter. Its removal will not be consented to without a struggle. Manitobans hold that if the objectionable monopoly clause is wiped out an era of wonderful railway development would dawn upon that province and the Northwest as well, thereby enabling the farmer to get a home market for his products and place him beyond the reach and power of the railway and elevator monopolists. British Columbians will do well to take a lesson from their eastern brethren. The conditions in both countries are very similar. Country first and party afterwards is a good safe motto to be adopted everywhere, and sensible, farseeing men are recognizing this fact.

Dominion Election.

We are authorized to announce that the Hon. T. B. HUMPHREYS will be a candidate for the Ottawa House of Commons as a supporter of Sir John A. Macdonald.

ERICSSON AGAIN.

The Veteran Designer of the Monitor Offers

To Build Torpedo Boats for the Government.

In his first annual report Secretary Whitney expressed astonishment that so distinguish an engineer as Capt. John Ericsson, who had been of incalculable service to the country during the civil war, had not been called in to help solve the new problem of naval defence, although millions had been wasted upon costly and useless experiments. The House Naval Committee has now received a proposition from the famous planner of the Monitor, directed exclusively to one portion of the problem of harbor defence, that of fighting powerful ironclads with the high explosives. He proposes to sell to the government his well known vessel, the Destroyer, with her submarine gun, for $112,000, which is less than the cost to construct. His object is to enable the government to carry on in its own way and under the supervision of its own officers the final tests of the system of submarine artillery on which the Destroyer is based. In addition he offers, if the government is satisfied with the system, to build ten more Destroyers, of a large size, at a cost of $200,000 each, just as on the successful performance of the Monitor he built for the government larger vessels of that type. When it is remembered that ERICSSON IS NOW

IN HIS 84TH YEAR,

his proposition to enter into a contract for ten new vessels indicates excellent spirits and vitality; and, in fact, he seems to be still at the top of his working power. His offer is substantially to give for about the price of one first-class modern cruising battle ship eleven vessels, either one of which could, if the system is what is claimed for it, destroy the most formidable ironclad that should under take to lay our cities under contribution.

The method in which Capt. Ericsson has arrived at his conclusion is characteristically thorough. Admitting the need of fixed forts, impregnable to the batteries of ships, and themselves provided with heavy guns, there is always the danger that a portion of a numerous fleet can run by the forts in an unobstructed channel. If the channel is obstructed by booms and by mines, the enemy's torpedo craft may on a dark night cut or blow up the booms or pick up or cut the wires of the mines. If to guard against this result automobile torpedoes are resorted to, these are to some extent still experimental, and are very limited in their range and in their destructive effects. There remains, then, a sphere for a torpedo boat that can be driven for any required number of miles to attack an ironclad, and can then discharge an enormous dynamite projectile at short range against her beneath the thick belt of armor which is placed at the water line. This want is met, in

ERICSSON'S SYSTEM,

by the submarine gun. It is carried in the bow of a massively protected vessel, and by an ingenious apparatus can be discharged under the surface with ease, and without the slightest danger of having its action impeded by rushing water. Projectiles have frequently been successfully discharged from this gun in experiments, and its mechanical working this demonstrated. The bursting charge may be made of several hundred pounds of gun cotton, propelled by ordinary gunpowder, and the effect of this, delivered within a range of a few hundred yards, upon the least protected part of the hull of an ironclad, may be imagined.

Once before the question of purchasing the Destroyer, both for its intrinsic capabilities and for those remaining experiments which it is the Government's province to conduct, has come before Congress. But it was at a time when other forms of naval construction had prior consideration. Now that for the moment these have been authorized, and the question of submarine devices is one of the most pressing in naval architecture, the Destroyer may have a better welcome.

Watching it with Interest.

Canadians are watching with interest the movement which is now on foot to lay a cable from New York to Brazil, by the "Pedro Segundo American Telegraph and Cable Co.," a concern with which Mr. Mackay, of the Mackay-Bennett Cable Co., is said to be associated. It is stated, on apparently good authority, that the new line of communication will be in operation on the 1st of May next, and the expectation is that, by means of the Canadian Pacific telegraphic system, Canada will, from that time, have telegraphic facilities with the South American Republic at least as good as the United States. The openings for Canadian trade with Brazil have long had the attention of some Canadian men of commerce, and it is thought that the completion of this direct means of communication must help forward the promotion of an interchange of commodities.

POLICE COURT.

(Before Judge Harrison.)

Ah Shuck, charged with receiving five chickens, the property of Captain Devereaux; remanded for one day.

Ah Ship, the Chinese virago, who was charged with harboring a girl under 12 years of age for purposes of prostitution, and with cruelly beating her, was further remanded until Monday.

CONSIGNEES.

Per Geo. E. Starr from the Sound: C W Rogers, Clarence Hotel, H Tilton, H B Co, H Saunders, Hirst Bros, J G Cameron, J Weiler, Reed & Co, S J Pitts, W McNish.

Odd Fellows Installation.

The officers of Vancouver Encampment No. 1 were installed last evening by D. D. G. P., Fred. Carne as follows: John Robertson, C. P.; M. McCahill, H. P.; H. F. Bishop, S. W.; Jas. Pope, J. W., M. G. Blanchard, scribe; R. Roberts, treasurer; W. H. Huxtable, O. S.; Jos. Sears, G.; P. C. Fernie, 1st W.

Coming West.

BEAVER, Jan. 20.—The passengers on the Pacific express are: G Priest, E March and wife, A McLean, W A McHeron, Mr and Mrs Winds and son, Vancouver; G Fraser and F E H Fraser, for San Francisco.

German Service.

Rev. G. Graedel, of Seattle, will preach in German in the Sunday school, Pandora Street Presbyterian Church, on Sunday next, at 4 p. m.

BEFORE CONFEDERATION.

Reciprocal Arrangements Between British Columbia and the Hawaiian Kingdom.

A correspondent in Montreal writes that when he resided in Victoria, B. C., before confederation, when that port was free and flourishing, with vessels from all parts of the world, and commanded a large trade with the islands in the Pacific Ocean, Hawaii included, there was an agitation got up by the importers and commercial classes there, who were all free traders, to have such relations with that kingdom, which was the nearest to British Columbia, or at that time Vancouver Island, that the first governor appointed by the Imperial government after the Hudson Bay Company surrendered possession of that fair and sunny part of the present Dominion, sent a delegation to Honolulu to treat for a commercial treaty. The Governor was then the late Sir James Douglas, K. C. B., who had been the head of the great fur-trading company on the Pacific Coast for over thirty years, whose influence was such with the great tribes, who are physically and intellectually the finest on the continent, that there never was a rising or trouble among them, unless when some of the California miners who landed, twenty thousand strong, at Victoria, then the capital, in 1858 and 1859, tried to impose upon them in many villainous ways, which the governor put an end to. Sir James was a man of great intelligence and knowledge of the country as to what could be done in building up that port as a central point in the Pacific both for north and south to trade from. He has left monuments to his memory that will never disappear in opening up the mainland of British Columbia to traffic by making wagon roads from the sea coast to the interior under difficulties, at that time over mountains, ravines and rivers, and other drawbacks, that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with the resources of the company had to fall back on, was comparatively child's play with the work Sir James Douglas accomplished.

The representatives, who were given almost plenary powers by the governor, subject to the ratification of the agreement by the Imperial government, were well received by the people of the Sandwich Islands, especially the commercial classes; but they found that the government, which was composed of Americans, almost exclusively under Queen Emma at that period, were all-powerful to prevent anything being done beyond a trifling concession to ship timber there. It was discovered, during the time the delegates remained in Honolulu, that American capitalists in San Francisco virtually owned the great sugar plantations by advancing money to bring over Chinese labor to cultivate the land, and that nothing could be obtained to remunerate English capitalists for putting on vessels to trade, and it was left to small schooners to carry on the traffic. Since then, in a time of depression, the sugar refiners in San Francisco, the greatest being Germans, fell heirs to the plantations by foreclosing the mortgage which the planters failed to discharge. Victorians subsequently tried and tried again to get a foothold, but all in vain. Now that there is strong opposition to the monopoly in the Senate of the United States to renewing the treaty, which is in abeyance, it might be a good opportunity for Canada to step in. There is no question that with the gigantic proposals that the Canadian Pacific directors have in view in putting on lines of steamers to China, Japan, and the East Indian Empire, and the Australian Colonies as well, that such an eligible half way station as Honolulu would be absolutely required in the Pacific ocean. The Hawaiian Islands have all the striking characteristics, so far as climate, fertility and other natural attractions are concerned, with which Vancouver Island is so bountifully supplied.

ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Before your paper, with the balance of the newspapers in this city get full and running over with politics of the Dominion and the Local Legislature, will you give me a small space in one corner of your paper, where I can respectfully ask the gentlemen of our postal department one or two pertinent questions on postage stamps? Now the question that I, as well as the majority of the citizens wish information upon, is, when shall we be able to purchase our postage stamps somewhere within the walls of our city postoffice? Perhaps our postoffice officials are not really aware of the unanimous dissatisfaction at the very inconvenient way we have in our city of getting postage stamps and postal cards. We used to get them at the general delivery, but now that is stopped, and we are told to go to a bookstore. Well, we are very glad that they have stopped selling stamps at the general delivery, for it was a nuisance. It was provoking in the extreme when a long line of gentlemen and ladies were standing waiting for their mail to hear some lady or gentleman negotiating for two or three bits' worth of stamps. I say the general delivery wicket is not the place to get stamps, and neither is the bookstore. Now, the question is, where is the place? Answer: It would be at a convenient wicket opening out into the lobby of the office or on the right or left of the main entrance, and it would not take an expensive clerk to attend to the department. A boy of from 12 to 14 years old would do very well, and if Parliament has to deal with this little question of postage stamps and postal cards the sooner it is brought before them the better for the citizens. A CITIZEN.

A Patriarchial Age.

There died at Stratford, Ont., on the 21st ult., at the residence of her son, Samuel Colter, of the Gore of Downie, Mrs. Samuel Colter, who had attained the remarkable age of 104 years. She was born in Ireland in 1783. She was 18 when Napoleon died at St. Helena; she was only six years younger than the American Republic (when she died); she was a matron of 31 at the time of the second war between Great Britain and the United States, and 33 years of age when the last battle between France and England was fought. She was 53 when Queen Victoria's reign of 50 years commenced; she was 22 when Nelson won the battle of Trafalgar; she remembered Daniel O'Connell and was 15 before Ireland ceased to have a parliament; she was 33 before the first steamer crossed the Atlantic and 44 before passengers were carried on the first railway in Canada. She had 57 grand-children, 63 great-grand-children, 2 great, great-grand-children, and 4 great, great, great-grand-children.

FROM OTHER LANDS.

Happenings in Britain and the Continent To-day.

Goings on Throughout the U. S. —Fatal Shootings.

Another Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—E. S. Dale & Co., extensive timber merchants and saw mill proprietors have failed.

Chesterfield Dead.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Lord Chesterfield is dead. He was 65 years of age.

Another Comet.

MELBOURNE, Jan. 21.—The tail of a comet of the first magnitude was visible from here last evening.

Shipping Failure.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—John Paton, Jr., & Co., managers of the Monarch lines, shipowners, ship and insurance brokers, have failed. Their liabilities and assets both are very large.

Another French Crisis.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies have, by a vote of 18 to 6, rejected the amended budget presented by Mr. Dauphin, Minister of Finance, providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of 3,700,000,000 francs, redeemable in 66 years to meet the temporary needs of the Government. Dauphin is consequently expected to resign as well as the cabinet.

PRINCE ALEXANDER

of Battenberg, formerly ruler of Bulgaria, has started by way of Italy on a tour through Egypt. He will travel incognito.

France is buying large quantities of sulphuric either from German manufacturers. This is an ingredient in the new explosive called melinite, and the supply turned out by French factories proved inadequate to the demand from the War Department.

An Engineer Shanghaied.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21.—The whereabouts have been learned of Thos. H. Harvey, an engineer, who left his home in company with two friends on the night of Dec. 31th last, and who has since been missing. Mrs. Harvey has received a letter dated Honolulu, from her husband explaining his disappearance. He wrote that on the night he left home he went with his friends to take a drink and suddenly became unconscious. When he came too next morning he found that he and his friends had been shanghaied on board a whaling vessel bound for the Arctic circle and was then several miles out at sea. At Honolulu the three tried to escape but were recaptured. The prospects are that Harvey will not be able to return to his family until the fall when the whaling fleet returns.

SENTENCED FOR LIFE.

This morning Judge Hunt sentenced Geo. D. Gardner, convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing Eugene F. Guindon, to imprisonment for life in San Quentin. Defendant's attorney announced that his client would not appeal but would submit to the verdict and judgment.

Kanonhi Hagahi, the Japanese convicted of the murder of Annie Yanagiisana, was this morning sentenced to imprisonment for life in Folsom in accordance with the directions of the convicting jury.

The Deadly Pistol.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. Policeman Adams, in firing at a fleeing prisoner on Central street to-day, shot and killed Fontainella Canell, aged 21 years, who was standing in front of her father's drug store.

Father McGlynn's parishioners intend meeting in the basement of St. Stepen's Church to-morrow morning in spite of Father Donnelly's orders. It is believed that Father Donnelly will call in the police to protect him if necessary.

Pinkerton's Men Arrested.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 2.—Four of Pinkerton's men were arrested last night for killing Thomas Hogan, a 16 year old boy. They were arraigned in the Police Court this morning. Thomas Sheely was pointed as the one who had killed Hogan. The court remanded the prisoners.

The Scaffold.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 21.—Preston Valentine was hanged this afternoon. Valentine murdered an old man named Vatie at the stables of the Street Railway Co. of this city to conceal a robbery.

PERSONALS.

Mr. John Douglas, Vancouver, is in the city.

Mr. Geo. Cowan, M. P. P. for Cariboo, arrived down last night.

Mr. W. H. Ladner, M. P. P., is in the city and will remain for the opening of the House.

Mr. Edgar C. Goulding, barrister, of Vancouver, came down by the Louise last night.

Rev. J. W. Wadham, pastor of the Carleton Methodist Church, St. John's, N. B., has accepted the call to the Methodist Church, at Victoria, B. C., subject to the approval of the transfer committee. He will go to his new charge, if they agree, in July next.

Passengers from Barrard Inlet by the Princess Louise last night: Holland, Mrs Armstrong, J Griffiths, G E Pullman, Whitesworth, J C Douglas, E C Golding, J Vair, Johnson, S Budge, J Coigdarripe, J Barns, Huntley.

The Ghastly Relic.

The skull mentioned a short time ago as being found near Fort street whilst digging a ditch, which was supposed to be a white man, has been examined by Mr. W. J. Sutton, phrenologist. He pronounces it as belonging to a Siwash about fifty years of age, and that it is at least ten years since death. There is nothing remarkable in connection with it, except that he was a very powerful, muscular, Indian, of good stature. The marks on the scull it is believed were not produced by blows causing his death, but are indentations of the skull or were received in early life. Mr. Sutton states that there is a remarkable difference in configuration of the crainiens of the natives throughout British Columbia, each tribe having very distinct peculiarities and the one found, no doubt, belongs to the Songish tribe, Victoria.

Gems of British Columbia.

Ladies who have had their children's photographs taken at Mrs. E. Maynard's Studio during last year, 1886, and have not received one of her yearly gems through the mail or otherwise, can do so by calling at the studio, Douglas street.

Harper's Publications.

Attention is directed to the announcements of the old, reliable and favorably known publishing house of Harper Brothers in another column of to-day's TIMES. For close upon half a century, notwithstanding the up and downs of American publishing houses, the Harper Brothers have withstood every commercial shock with adamantine firmness. To-day the publications are as popular as they were 25 years ago, while in general excellence and quality nowhere else are their equals produced. We recommend these publications to every reader of THE TIMES.

ELECTION CONTEST.

The Colonist's Dread of Liberals, Grits and Independents.

Mr. Dunsmuir on the War-Path —Gordon to be Slaughtered.

Everything is now "Liberal-Conservative," according to the *Colonist*; and there is just about one chance in one hundred that the writer knows the meaning of the term. However, there appears to have been a "Liberal-Conservative" convention in Nanaimo on Wednesday, although the *quid-nunc* of the morning organ does not state how it was called, who called it, or what were the qualifications of the delegates. But, it was "Liberal Conservative;" of that there can be no doubt, because the "Liberal-Conservative" organ says so. And Mr. J. P. Planta was tendered the "Liberal-Conservative" nomination, which he will in all probability accept. The ex-representative, Mr. Gordon, another "Liberal-Conservative," who voted thick and thin for the "Liberal-Conservative" government, is to be kicked out—(and perhaps it serves him right, because of his contemptible political subserviency)—why? Because he had the unparalleled assurance to disturb the bile of a money-bag, another "Liberal Conservative." Those unspeakable Grits, whoever *they* are, can become amused spectators of the "Liberal-Conservative"-Kilkenny-cat-fight at Nanaimo, utterly indifferent as to the result. But if Mr. Dunsmuir does not succeed in driving Mr. Gordon out of the "Liberal-Conservative" ranks, we will be reluctantly forced to the conclusion that neither of them amounts to very much.

Edgar Crow Baker, is announced by the *Colonist* as out of the fight. We hope not. Mr. Baker is peppery, and irascible, but outspoken and conscientious, and according to the statement of a distinguished member of the cabinet, who was here last summer, was the brains of the Victoria delegation. Of all the gentlemen yet announced, he is best fitted by natural and acquired abilities for the House of Commons; although his "Lord-High-Admiral-feeling" has not tended to popularize him with the democracy, which now is the majority in this intelligent city of Victoria. And, by the way, it is a sad and not a flattering commentary on our boasted intelligence that personal popularity almost invariably outweighs all proper qualification when we are making our selections. Had Mr. Baker studied Chesterfield more and Bacon less, as Mr. Shakespeare does, he would not, good "Liberal-Conservative" that he is be compelled to eat "crow" without even a protest against his own effacement.

"The Grits will hold a convention shortly and nominate two of their party for the Commons on the independent ticket." So says the "Liberal-Conservative" oracle. We have been honored by being called the Liberal organ (which we disclaim being); but if the Grits have decided to hold a convention they are treating their "organ" very shabbily in not acquainting it with their intentions. What we would like to know is, who is the "Grit" who can be elected in Victoria? Will the *Colonist* kindly name him, so that we can have him nominated?

These are the political dog-days. The "Liberal Conservative" writer is loose in our midst, and will play havoc with things in general if not muzzled by its owner.

Our excellent "Liberal-Conservative" friend has not replied to our question. As it is in the interest of the province, and not of either party, we repeat it: "In what position will the province be with the Liberal party in power and the British Columbia representatives pledged to support the Conservatives?" Will our friend kindly answer the question?

At the same time, will the "Liberal-Conservative" *Colonist* pledge its honor that it will not, *in less than six months from the present time*, change its political coat and become a supporter of the Hon. Edward Blake, as leader of the government? Is it true or not, that Mr. D. W. Higgins approached politicians in the east with a view of selling himself and his organ to the "Grits?"

It is rumored that the Quebec government has resigned and that Hon. Mr. Taillon has been sent for to form a new Cabinet. Mr. Taillon was Attorney-General in the late ministry. It will be a matter of political interest to watch the impending conflict between the Hon. Mr. Mercier's friends and those favoring a government led by Hon. Mr. Taillon. The House meets on the 27th inst. So that the public will not be kept long over suspense on the subject.

Mr. Mowat will meet the Ontario Assembly on the 10th Feb., with a working majority of 27, an increase of nearly 100 per cent over his majority of 1885.

It is reported that the proprietors of the Toronto *World* named $40,000 as their price for it to Sir John, who could not see it further than $20,000. The figures were too far apart to come to an understanding, and Sir John, believing that he had the *World* bagged anyway left for Hamilton, where a confab was held between himself and the controllers of the *Spectator*. The impression prevails that the *Spectator* will get the coveted position so long held by the *Mail* and that Mr. John R. Cameron (nephew to the Hon. John Robson of this city) will be the managing editor. A John Cameron on the *Globe* and another of the same name on the organ of the Conservative party, is a somewhat remarkable coincidence in even journalistic life. Time does work strange changes, but nothing stranger ever happened than these men of the Cameron clan occupying the chairs once filled by such James men as the late Hon. George Brown of the *Globe*, and Mr. Stanley, of the *Spectator*.

Delta Municipality.

John McKee, Jr., was elected Reeve of Delta by a majority of 14 over John Oliver. Three hundred votes were polled. The results were announced by proclamation.

Gossell's Sugar-Cured Hams.

are now ready. At the corner of Government and Fort streets.

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1887.

THE DOMINION TARIFF.

President LINCOLN, observes the Hamilton *Times*, used to tell a story about a man who said "I'm not a hog after land; I only want what jines mine." Talking about hogs reminds us that a meeting was held in Toronto just before the Dominion elections of 1882, at which Sir JOHN MACDONALD made the significant remark that hogs sometimes ate acorns without thinking about the man who shook the tree. His audience, composed of manufacturers, took the hint and subscribed liberally to the campaign fund, and in the elections a few weeks later Sir JOHN obtained a large majority. It happened not long after that the supply of acorns fell off. It often happens that a customer who pays in advance gets a poor bargain. The meaning of Sir JOHN MACDONALD's speech to the manufacturers assembled in Toronto in 1882 was that, if they would help him through the election with money and votes, he would legislate in such a way as to enable them to take from their customers more than the honest value of their goods. It does not require special legislation to enable a manufacturer, or any other man, to sell a commodity for what it is actually worth. Sir JOHN'S tariff proved a disapppointment to many of the men who had set their hearts on getting all that they earned and a portion of their neighbors' earnings in addition. Too many people were willing to play at that game. Not many months after the elections of 1882, it was suddenly discovered that the manufactories, stimulated by the high tariff, were turning out more goods than consumers could pay for and use. Then followed short time, reduced production, precarious employment, low wages and the whole list of calamities that always follow improper interference with the natural laws that govern production and exchange. Another election is now on. Sir JOHN again paid a visit to Toronto, and the question is asked is he going to repeat the parable of the hogs and the acorns? By a striking coincidence we observe that a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association was held at the same time, and that the Secretary of the Executive of that body, Mr. FREDERICK NICHOLLS, held a lengthened interview with the premier. We further observe that the manufacturers have decided to change the name of their organization to that of "the Manufacturers' League." A rose by any other name would smell as sweet. Another noticeable and somewhat significant peculiarity is the absence from that meeting of many of the old-time devotees of high tariff. Many of them have doubtless learned by experience the lesson that they would not accept from any other teacher that it takes something more than a high tariff to ensure permanent manufacturing prosperity. A good many in this city and province, we know, are asking questions about Mr. BLAKE's probable attitude toward manufacturers, and the Reform leader gratified their curiosity in his speech at Toronto some weeks ago, from which the following is an extract:

> On these general grounds it is that I think in the system of indirect taxation—a system which I cannot propose to change—the taxation should bear more heavily on luxuries as a means of remedying, if only partially, the existing injustice. You may call this socialism. I don't call it so; I call it nothing but justice and fair play. Now that the present system works just the other way. The system of specific duties upon goods of different values, weights and qualities results in this—that the poor man is obliged to pay more in proportion to the value of the cheap and coarse and heavy goods to which he must confine his purchases than the rich man is called upon to pay for the fine and costly goods which he can afford to purchase. So that, instead of there being a proportion, there is a disproportion; and that disproportion is in favor of the rich and against the poor. The proposition as to the effect of specific duties was stated by Sir Leonard Tilley when he was Finance Minister, on the occasion of a visit to England, though it is repudiated a good deal in Canada. I have often demonstrated it by examples, which I have no time to give to-night. There is another injustice in the distribution of taxes, namely, the imposition of sectional taxes, and of high taxes on prime necessaries of life, as fuel and bread; and of raw materials of manufacture, as fuel again. There is yet another injustice in the raising of some taxes so high that it unduly fosters those monopolies in manufacture which, by combination or otherwise are thus enabled to extract too great sums from the people. On the whole I cannot agree with those who say this tariff is perfect. I think I have indicated points in which it is seriously defective, and in which it ought to be amended.

The manufacturer who wants anything more than Mr. BLAKE promises is—after acorns; he wants more than justice and fair play; he wants to appropriate to his own use what other people earn. His place certainly is not in the Liberal camp; there he would not be able to find a stool to sit on. His place is in "boodlers" camp, along with those who like unto the *Colonist* care nothing for country or the wants of their neighbors. Dollars by them is preferred to principle. In this contest it is evident that hundreds of honest and intelligent manufacturers will be found voting for and working with the Liberals for they know that by past experience Mr. BLAKE will not promise more than he can perform.

FEBRUARY, says the St. John *Standard*, is the worst time to hold a general election in New Brunswick. Some of the cabinet ministers appear to believe that February will be a very bad time to hold a general election anywhere. The impression is abroad that the delay in the announcement of dissolution is due to two or three of the ministers only. Also that for the present these have carried their point, and that nothing will be done about dissolution how for two or three weeks.

GLADSTONE ON LOCKSLEY HALL.

Mr. GLADSTONE'S article, printed in one of the London mouthlies, has created a profound sensation throughout the kingdom and amongst all English-speaking readers. It is reported that the writing of this article occupied less than three days of the ex-premier's time, and that the publishers sent him a cheque somewhere in the vicinity of £500 for the contribution. Mr. GLADSTONE has found it easy enough to confute the pessimistic views expressed by Poet-Laureate TENNYSON, in his late poem, which was supposed to be prompted by a recent visit to the Locksley Hall commemorated in his youthful verse. Nothing could present a stronger contrast to the hopeful tenor of the earlier lyric than the discouraged, not to say despairing tone of the poet's present comments on the condition of the prospects of his native country. Such gloomy conclusions are so distinctly counter to well-known facts that we do not need to see the text of Mr. GLADSTONE'S rejoinder in order to divine its purport. What TENNYSON had before him in the first Locksley Hall, observes the New York *Sun*, was the England of the first quarter of the nineteenth century. What he had before him when he wrote the new poem bearing the same title was the England of to-day. The interval has witnessed an astonishing change for the better in the circumstances and opportunities of the hard-working masses of the English people, largely due to the fiscal policy of Great Britain, and if the poet cannot recognize so patent an improvement, we must reluctantly infer that the poet has himself changed sadly for the worse. It is true that the United Kingdom no longer maintains in its pay more than 600,000 soldiers as it did during the Peninsulan war; but TENNYSON is one of the few men in England who can calmly argue that freedom from the crushing burdens of conscription is an evil rather than a blessing. It is also true that since the first Locksley Hall was written, the power of landed magnates to control the composition of the House of Commons has almost wholly disappeared. But because the steady approach to universal suffrage in the last sixty years has involved the deposition of the former ruling class, there is not a leading member even of the Tory party who would now advocate reversion to the discredited system of rotten boroughs and high property qualifications. Then, again, the abolition of the House of Lords, which seems impending, can only incapacitate those hereditary legislators whose lives are a scandal to their order; it cannot hinder the few worthy members of that body from serving their country, since such men would easily find seats in the popular assembly; and, in point of fact, Lord SALISBURY would be more powerful to-day if, like Lord HARTINGTON, he sat in the lower House. Lastly, as to the attitude of the English democracy toward the church, TENNYSON himself can but appland the deliverance of Ireland from that branch of the Anglican establishment which had been so long imposed on it in defiance to the wishes of four-fifths of the people. Nor can it be denied that even in England the Established Church, if it have a principle of life in it, would be able, like the nonconformist sects, to stand fast and flourish, unpropped and unfostered by the civil power. If, however, the philanthropy and faith in human progress which found resonant utterance in the first Locksley Hall, were not the gushing affectations of an unobservant youth, the poet must then have hoped for just such an improvement in the condition and the outlook of the toiling multitude as the last sixty years have happily accomplished. Grievous that condition still if in too many particulars, but it is immeasurably better alike in Great Britain and in Ireland than it was in the years following the wars against NAPOLEON. He must be strangely ignorant of the economical history of England in his own time and at preceding epochs, who does not recognize that fact. It has been irrefutably proved by Prof. THOROLD ROGERS, in his book on "Work and Wages," that at no period since the thirteenth century (when the records analysed by him began) has the plight of England's laboring population been so wretched as it was in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. We have seen since then the rescue of women and children by the Factory acts; we have seen the wrongs of Irish tenants in some degree redressed by the Land acts of 1870 and 1881; we have seen the legality of trades unions and the right of workingmen to share in the regulation of wages acknowledged by act of Parliament; we have seen workingmen endowed by the second and the third Reform acts with the political powers needed for the exertion of their rightful influence on legislation. In many trades and manual vocations the purchasing power of wages is still, no doubt, deplorably inadequate to the well-being of the laborer; but the advance made since 1830 and the new political guarantees of further improvement are conclusive vouchers of the progress to which TENNYSON looked forward in the poem of his youth, but which in his old age he shows himself unable to appreciate

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A LONDON cablegram of the 12th states that on making inquiries today it is found to be true as stated in the London papers, that Sir CHARLES TUPPER has been requested by Sir JOHN MACDONALD to confer with him on Canadian affairs. Sir CHARLES will probably sail in a few days, but the date of his departure has not yet been fixed. The *Standard* says dis quiet exists regarding the financial condition of the Dominion. Sir CHARLES says this statement is inaccurate; that so far from causing anxiety, the revenue at present largely exceeds the expenditure, and that there is a prospect of a substantial surplus.

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Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly overhauled, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointment. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Chas. Heiman, is conducted in first-class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the epicure. janet

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Large packages, 40c; do. small, 20c
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Our Stock Must Be Reduced
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Everything Must Be Marked Down.

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The Sale is now on, and will also be held at the ALBION HOUSE.

☞ *GIVE US A CALL.* ☜

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Fine Old Cutter Whiskey,
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ALSO, AN ASSORTMENT OF
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AGAIN TO THE FRONT WITH
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Coal! Coal!
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We are now prepared to furnish the public with a superior quality of coal direct from the mine, which we will deliver in quantities to suit, and guaranteed weight.
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PRICE—CASH.
W. T. DRAKE, AGENT V. C. C. Co'y
On Turner, Beeton & Co.'s Wharf, foot of Yates Street. nov22

Wood and Coal.
Consumers, Attention!
VANCOUVER COAL,
Of a superior quality, delivered in any part of the city, at $7 per ton. Also,
GOOD WOOD!
Delivered at current rates PER CORD (not loads).
☞ All orders left at J. FINLAYSON'S store, corner of Broughton and Government streets, or at the SCOTCH BAKERY, Douglas street, will receive prompt attention from the undersigned.
nov27 3m A. C. HOWE.

ISLAND RAILWAY
Cordwood AND Timber Yard
RUSSELL'S STATION.
First-Class Cordwood, and full cords guaranteed.
Cedar Posts and Poles for sale, and delivered to all parts of the city, at reasonable rates.
ADAM INNES, Agent,
Corner John and Government Streets.
Tele hone Call No. 149. jan4

J. H. MARER,
Just arrived from San Francisco
Manufacturer
—OF—
FINE FURS,
Will open business in the New Building of the Bank of British Columbia
On Monday or Tuesday next.
SEAL SKIN COATS
Made to order, Dyed, Altered and Repaired.
Fur Trimmings,
Capes, Caps, Muffs,
Victorines, &c.
A Specialty made of Fur Robes. sep3

Glasgow and London
FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital	$2,500,000
Government Deposit	100,000
Reserve	255,000
Income	1,100,000
Assets in excess	100,538

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA.
Glasgow and London Buildings, MONTREAL.
D. MACDIALL LAND, General Manager
London, England.
JAMES BURNS,
Agent for British Columbia—Office, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C.
☞ Every description of Fire Insurance effected at Lowest Rates.

BUTTER.
200 Kegs Choice Brockville and Morrisburg
BUTTER,
For sale by
THOS. EARLE.
jan8

A LOST CONTINENT.

THE EVIDENCE THAT IT WAS INGULFED BY THE PACIFIC.

Some Startling Revelations of Modern Science—Curious Facts Which Have a Bearing on the Question—Two Appalling Alternatives Presented.

Little as we know of the prehistoric adventures of the Atlantic ocean and the countries which border it, we know still less of the Pacific and its antecedents. Reasoning upon the date of the earthquakes of 1854 and 1868, Professors Barbe and Hochstetter reckoned the average depth of that ocean to be from 2,000 to 2,400 fathoms. The Tuscarora, which traversed the Pacific from California to Japan via the Sandwich islands, taking soundings on the way—with a view to the laying of an ocean cable—found an average depth of about 2,300 fathoms, with depressions of 3,000 fathoms. The Challenger in the South Pacific found an average depth of about 2,500 fathoms; also with deep spots reaching occasionally 3,500 fathoms. But in the northern Pacific a very different state of things is found. In Behring sea it is an exception to find a depth of 100 fathoms; twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty fathoms are the rule. Round the fur seal islands—St. Paul and St. George—bottom is reached at twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty fathoms; in the center of Behring straits the depth marked on the coast survey charts is twenty-five fathoms. Again, at the south the average depth of the ocean between Chili and New Zealand is known to be about 1,500 fathoms. Thus, so far as we know—and that is a precious little—the basin of the Pacific is a circular bowl about 3,000 fathoms deep in the deepest part, with a well defined rim on the western, northern and eastern sides, and with innumerable islands cropping up all over, like the peaks of the mountains of a submerged continent. On the southern side the rim is broken off and the bowl merges into the Antarctic ocean.

BASIN OF THE PACIFIC.

Assuming that this is a correct description of the Pacific basin—which, from want of adequate soundings, we are far from being sure of—it compares curiously with the Atlantic ocean, about which we know a good deal. The latter ocean has a bench or terrace, varying from 50 to 100 miles in width, and from nothing to 100 fathoms in depth, which borders the continents that inclose the ocean. Beyond this bench deep water—in places as deep as 3,500 fathoms—comes suddenly. The ocean basin is traversed from north to south by a plateau, extending from the Azores, or even further south, to Iceland; on either side of the plateau is a deep valley of water. On the plateau depths of 2,000 fathoms are rare; 1,500 fathoms is the usual average. But just outside the edges of the plateau there are places where no bottom is found at 3,000. The theory of cosmogonists is that this plateau was once dry land, and that it sunk to a depth of nearly two miles beneath the surface of the ocean in a convulsion of nature. It was by coupling this hypothesis with Plato's remarkable account of the lost island of Atlantis, from which, according to the Egyptians, they and the Greeks, and indeed all the enlightened peoples of ancient times, derived their civilization, that Ignatius Donnelly constructed his interesting theory of a lost continent.

Sir William Dawson has not furnished the public with the reasons that induced him to suppose that the Creator's work is finished in the Atlantic and unfinished in the Pacific. It cannot have been that he argued that there had been no subsidence of the bottom of the latter, for the evidences of such a catastrophe were long ago pointed out by Dana and Darwin. The coral insect will not build below 100 or 150 feet beneath the surface of the water. Yet coral detritus has been brought up from depths of 2,000 to [illegible] and this throughout Polynesia, as far north as 2 degs. or 3 degs. above the tropic of Capricorn, and as far south as Australia. Hence, it seems that what is now the bottom of a deep sea must once have been the bottom of a shallow sea, such as Behring sea is now.

SOME VERY CURIOUS FACTS.

Again, the colossal remains on Easter Island show that at some time or other that island must have been connected with islands now lying 1,000, 2,000 and 5,000 miles further west. They could not have been erected by the natives of an island which cannot feed its people, much less prove a home for art. The islanders could not have sailed to Easter from Polynesia, for they cannot beat to windward in their light draught canoes, and the trade-winds blow from the east and southeast for eleven months in the year. Nor could they have come from the west of South America, for they are men of a different race from any that ever lived on this continent, being, in fact, obviously members of the Polynesian family. Hence, the former existence of a South Pacific continent, though not absolutely demonstrated, is rendered so probable that no man of science would be surprised at the discovery of absolute evidence of its having been.

Geographers have amused themselves by reconstructing the lost continent, as Donnelly reconstructed Atlantis. They have taken existing islands for the tops of mountain ranges, and imagined valleys between them, spreading from range to range. Thus, Dana imagines two principal mountain ranges, one starting from the Hawaiian group and running south to the Mendana, Society and Pearl islands, and another starting from the Society group and running westwardly through the Navigators, the Fiji group, the Solomon group, New Guinea, the Spice islands, Celebes, Borneo, Sumatra and joining the continent of Asia at Malacca. Perhaps this theory of cosmogony is as reconcilable with the facts as any other.

It involves two alternatives, each more appalling than the other. If there was a Pacific continent, how did it disappear? Did it fall crashing down through the waters, in an instant, in some mighty earthquake which hurled millions of human beings into eternity with such awful swiftness that no one knew what was happening to him? Or did it subside gradually, the area of cultivable land becoming less each year, so that men fled to hilltops to escape the inexorable advance of the surging sea, and while a few made their escape and bore to distant lands the story of the deluge, the great bulk perished miserably of hunger or in the battle for the food which was too scanty to suffice for all? Are such catastrophes likely to occur?—San Francisco Call.

A Friendly Warning.

Lieutenant—I would like very much to have a leave of absence for three days.

Colonel—Going on a picnic?

"Yes, colonel, we are going to have a little fishing party out in the woods."

"Going to be ladies in the party?"

"Yes, colonel, quite a number of young ladies will be in the party."

"You can go, and I hope you will enjoy yourself, but for heaven's sake, young man, be careful. It was on just such an innocent picnic that I came to be gobbled up by the old lady in there."—Fliegende Blaetter.

A New Industry in Delhi.

A new industry has sprung up in Delhi. Some enterprising natives are taking advantage of the government offer of two annas for every snake killed by trade on the old traditionary tree and serpent worship. Aug. 4 is the great serpent worshipping day, and every Tuesday the pipal tree is worshipped by Hindoo women. Taking advantage of the reverence paid to snakes, a large number of men have set to work catching those reptiles. Then, taking them into the streets where pious Hindoos most abound, they announce that they are on their way to claim the reward, but that they are quite willing for a pice or two more to release the reptiles and to save themselves from the sin of snake murder, which their poverty would otherwise drive them to commit. The appeal is invariably successful.—London Graphic.

MATT. CARPENTER'S LAST SICKNESS.

His Thorough Investigation of the Fatal Disease—Stricken Down.

It had been evident to Mr. Carpenter's friends for many months, if he could not realize it himself, that he was stricken with that terrible malady called Bright's disease. The stalwart form had become so wasted that his clothes hung loosely about him. There was an ashy pallor on his face, the voice had grown so weak that its silvery notes rose very feebly to the galleries. About a year before his death he consulted with Dr. Fox, who announced to him the sad fact that his malady was Bright's disease, and that it had advanced so far that his case was incurable. From that hour, said his physician, he was a manslaughter physical sentence.

Mr. Carpenter could not or would not believe it. He purchased many medical books relating to that subject, and studied the disease with the thoroughness which characterized all his political investigations. He caused analyses to be made, and when certain symptoms on some days were wanting would decide that his physicians were mistaken, and that he had a new hold on life. He remained in torrid Washington all the summer. The physicians that he had consulted in New York advised him not to remove from a warm climate, through fear that the change to a cooler temperature might result in a reaction that would prove injurious. Accordingly, through the heat and malaria and summer torture, he remained in Washington, housed during the day time, devoting himself assiduously to his extensive law practice, and at night, when the temperature was more moderate, riding about the streets in an open carriage to get a breath of good air.

Winter came and he was in his seat in the senate at the beginning, but he was seldom there afterward. He seemed to be conscious of his changed appearance. He was especially sensitive at remarks about his health. He did not wish the report to get out that he was not a strong man. He was reluctant to admit that he was losing his hold upon life, and possibly his absence from the senate was due in part to the fact that he did not care to enter into a debate which would show his increasing feebleness. Three weeks before he passed away he took a severe cold, and had an attack of pneumonia. It was then feared that he would not recover, but he was able to go to his office for some days, when again he was stricken down, and in that last illness he died. A few days before his death he called on the president and at several of the departments, and his manner was cheerful as he saluted his friends on passing them with a few pleasant words.—Ben: Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

Beating a Wooden Man.

An amateur player, who had met and been defeated by all the experts who had visited the place, laid a wager that he could beat the automaton that is on exhibition at a New York city museum. If he couldn't vanquish a wooden man, he said, he would quit playing chess and return to bop scotch. Several friends went with him, and the party chartered the mysterious dummy for an hour, excluding the general public. The amateur declared that he couldn't think clearly without a cigar between his teeth, and made some remarks of a theoretic nature about the effects of tobacco in stimulating the intellect of an habitual smoker. For that occasion the rule against smoking was suspended. Lighting a large and peculiarly atrocious smelling cigar, the amateur placed the men on board, opened with the Evans gambit, and puffed. He remarked that strategy was one of the great elements of the game, and when the party assented to that proposition, he added that he would show them some strategy of a brilliant nature before the game was over.

Automaton moved promptly. Amateur followed, and puffed clouds of smoke into automaton's beard. Dummy knocked over bishop in making the next move. Amateur [illegible] it up, and strategically replaced it on a different square, capturing it by his next play. More smoke, and Dummy seemed to grow confused. He missed a knight, picked up a queen by mistake and placed it where amateur could scoop it in. Amateur was calmly confident, and nonchalantly puffed the cigar. In ten minutes he said "check." The automaton could not rescue his king, and it was "checkmate." Amateur gathered in the stakes and blew a parting cloud of smoke through the figure's beard. A sepulchral sneeze reverberated in the mysterious interior of the automaton, and a convulsive commotion among his complicated whiskers testified to the complete success of the amateur's strategy. Smoking in the museum is now absolutely tabooed. But it is demonstrated that the mysterious automatic chess player is an inclosed human being whose eyes look through the whiskers of the image.—"Uncle Bill" in Chicago Herald.

Mining Camp Sobriquets.

In a mining camp sobriquets stick when names are long forgotten. Catacorners Ketchum was a curious one which attached itself thus: Catty had a partner, a pious chap who "lit out" suddenly, why was never known. "If I ketch that mask he'll get a little crammed down his throat, catacorners," was all Catty would say.—Detroit Free Press.

New Rifles for France.

The whole French infantry will soon be provided with new rifles next spring. The cost of the change will amount to $20,000,000.

CELEBRATED

"GOLD SEAL"

Five Year Old

RYE,

IN BARRELS AND IN CASES.

A. B. GRAY & CO.,

VICTORIA.

Sole Agents for British Columbia

nov26 D&W

Empire Brewery.

HENNING PETERS, late of the Lion Brewery is now prepared to supply the trade and families with all kinds of

Beer, Ale and Porter.

The Brewery is situated on Spring Ridge, and is built over a well of pure, ever running spring water. This fact enables me to manufacture the very finest brands, equal to any imported Ale, Beer and Porter.

The machinery used is of latest pattern, the ingredients are pure water, malt and hops, and a trial is only necessary to convince that the brands are the finest manufactured in the Province.

All orders for city supply, or for shipment to Island or Mainland points will receive prompt attention and a satisfactory article furnished.

HENNING PETERS,
Empire Brewery,
oct10 tf Spring Ridge, Victoria, B.C.

Change of Business.

I DESIRE to inform my numerous friends and patrons that I have disposed of

Uncle Frank's Saloon,

to Mr. THOMAS BEBBINGTON, and would be speak for him in the future that support which you have so generously afforded me in the past.

F. G. RICHARDS, Sr.

Referring to the above, the business will be conducted on the same principles as hitherto.

UNCLE FRANK'S SALOON,
LANGLEY ALLEY.
dec15 1m THOS. BEBBINGTON, Proprietor.

HATS! HATS!

We have just received, direct from London, a Splendid Line of

Christy's Celebrated Stiff Hats

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

A. GILMORE,

Merchant Tailor & Clothier,

JOHNSON STREET.

Leask & Morrison,

The Leading Tailors.

The Only House in the City Employing a First-Class Cutter.

304 GOVERNMENT STREET.

LOOK HERE!

A New Line of Waukemphast

Boots and Shoes!

JUST ARRIVED.

G. H. MAYNARD, - - Fort Street.

CLOTHING AT COST!

A Genuine Clearance Sale of Clothing

AT COST FOR CASH,

Prior to Stock Taking, will take place at

The Golden Rule Clothing Store,

Commencing MONDAY January 17th, and Continuing Thirty Days.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.

Men's, Youths' and Boys' Overcoats.

Men's, Youth's and Boys' Pants.

All to be Sold at Cost Price, for Cash, at

THE GOLDEN RULE CLOTHING STORE, - - YATES STREET.

jan14

E. G. PRIOR,

—IMPORTER OF—

Iron, Steel,

HARDWARE

—AND—

Agricult'rl Machinery

Builders' Hardware,
Miners' Outfits,
Farm Wagons,
Plows, Harrows,
Mowers, Reapers
Twine Binders,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

GOVERNMENT ST., - VICTORIA.

John Meston

CARRIAGE MAKER,

BLACKSMITH, Etc.,

Government street, between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

VICTORIA, B. C.

W. F. CHAMBERLAIN & T. A. ROBINSON

PACIFIC Business College, 320 POST ST. SAN FRANCISCO.

LIFE SCHOLARSHIPS $75

No Vacations

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS

Ladies admitted into all departments.

Send for circulars.

"DOMESTIC."

THE LEADER OF ALL

WHY THE "DOMESTIC" IS THE LEADER OF ALL:

1st. Its construction is most permanent, therefore the most durable.
2nd. It is simple, therefore easily understood.
3rd. It is thoroughly reliable, therefore always ready for use.
4th. It has the widest range of capacity, therefore adapted to any kind of work.
5th. It is the leader in progress, therefore always embodies the latest practical improvements.
6th. It is an established success, therefore no experiment.
7th. It is the recognized standard of excellence, therefore the popular favorite.

T. W. FLETCHER, Ag't,

PORT STREET.

A. A. Aaronson,

PAWNBROKER.

Money advanced to any amount on Diamonds, Watches, Trinkets, Trunks and Contents, or on any Approved Security.

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing purchased. Parties waited on at their residences. INDIAN CURIOS in rare and endless variety. Note the address—Johnson Street, between Broad and Government. 23

S. S. HYAMS,

OPTICIAN, 307 Fort Street, between Broad and Douglas, Victoria, B.C.

Perfected Spectacles and Eye-Glasses always on hand and carefully adjusted to sight; twenty-five years' experience in fitting glasses. Artificial eyes inserted. OPTICAL GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. dec29 12m

Notices.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Limited

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of said Company, Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., on MONDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, at half-past eleven o'clock, a. m., to receive the report of the Directors, to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may then and there be submitted.

The transfer books will be closed between the 25th day of January and the 7th day of February, inclusive.

By order of the Directors.

GEO. A. SARGISON,
Dated 7th Jan., 1887. jan8 Secretary.

British Columbia Milling and Mining Co., Lim'td.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE following described shares in the Capital Stock of the above named Company have been sold at public auction to cover assessment No. 8, with interest and expenses, and that the Certificates therefor have been cancelled, namely:—John Bennett, Certificate No. 978, 50 shares; Elizabeth Emma Cooper, 2, 10 shares; Peter Donnelly, 113, 100 shares; Augustus H. Green, 122, 10 shares and 923, 300 shares; Edith Green, 124, 10 shares; Michael J. Goode, 974, 50 shares and 951, 25 shares; Asbury Insley, 108, 50 shares; Maggie A. Insley, 110, 50 shares; Geo. C. Keays, 63, 100 shares and 203, 100 shares; Lee Chew Fan 554, 500 shares; William McEwan, 115, 50 shares; Thomas Oliver, 56, 50 shares; Guy C. Phinney, 902, 100 shares; Arthur William Reynolds, 1080, 100 shares; Charles Smith, 903, 50 shares; J. Chrystal Smith, 928, 125 shares; J. Spencer Thompson, 1023, 100 shares; John Wilfred Webb 84, 150 shares; and Alexander Wallace, 835, 100 shares.

The public are cautioned not to negotiate any of the above certificates or shares.

GEO. A. SARGISON
Secretary.
Victoria, 13th Jan., 1887. jan 14

In the Supreme Court

OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY AN ORDER of the Honourable SIR MATTHEW B. BEGBIE, Knight, Chief Justice, the undersigned has been appointed Receiver of all the personal estate, effects and credits of JAMES DWYER & CO. All persons owing any money, or having any securities of, or belonging to, or in which the said firm, or either of the members thereof, may have any interest whatever, are forthwith required to pay over or account for the same to

JAMES C. PREVOST,
Receiver.
Dated at Victoria, 12th Jan., 1887.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operating of a line of Railway in the District of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Ladner's Landing, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point at or near False Creek.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.
Dated at Victoria, the 7th day of December, A.D. 1886. d8 6wD&W

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at the next session, for an Act to empower the Trustees of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association to realize the assets of such Association, and to distribute the same amongst the members thereof proportionately to their terms of service.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.
Dated at Victoria, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1886. de 24-6w

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. MACKAY,

OF ASHCROFT, B. C., holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the province, and will transact any business for me.

W. B. GLADWIN.
Ashcroft, B. C., Dec. 11, 1886. dec16 D&W 1m

Notice.

MR. GUSTAV LEISER HAS BEEN Admitted as a partner in the business of a Dry Goods Merchant, now carried on by Moses Lenz upon Government Street and the concern will henceforth be known as "LENZ & LEISER."

Victoria, Dec. 4, 1886. MOSES LENZ.
GUSTAV LEISER.
Witness, THEODORE DAVIE.

NOTICE.

S. ISAACS will continue the fur business to the old stand formerly occupied by J. H Marer, Government Street.

S. ISAACS.

N. B.—All work guaranteed. dec 31

Medical Council of British Columbia.

AN EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR admittance to register under the provisions of the British Columbia Medical Act of 1886, will be held in the CITY OF VICTORIA, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next. Full particulars will be given by applying to the Registrar.

G. L. MILNE,
jan 8 1m Registrar and Sec'y.

VANCOUVER CITY.

100 Choice City Lots

FOR SALE,

IN SAMUEL GREER'S SUBDIVISION OF Thirty Acres, fronting on English Bay, adjoining the location of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's WORKSHOPS, ROUND HOUSE and Terminal Buildings. This is the most desirable property on English Bay and must increase rapidly in value.

Prices are low and terms so reasonable as to place them within the reach of every one.

Plans of lots, prices and conditions, can be obtained on application to

SAMUEL GREER,
oct6 tf Vancouver.

FOR SALE,

Craigflower Steam Mills

Now doing a good business. Capable of making the best article of

OATMEAL

In the Province. Also,

A PEARL BARLEY MILL

Together with a SAWMILL, 62-inch Saw. An Oatmeal Miller will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to

sept21 D. F. ADAMS.

TOWN OF FARWELL.

Lots for Sale.

ALLSOP & MASON.

Valuable Farm for Sale.

ONE of the best farms in Cowichan District comprising 160 acres of excellent land about 120 acres on the Flats and under cultivation which produces enormous crops of grain and roots. A great number of cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, etc., and all necessary farm implements including self-binder, mowers, etc. The owner also keeps a store and does a very good general business on the place. For further particulars and terms apply to the owner, Rose Farm, Cowichan, B. C., or to Messrs. Fell & Co., Victoria. ed26d-w

Railways and Steamers.

The Canadian Pacific Railway

Is now open for Freight and Passenger Traffic and Trains are running through

Between Port Moody, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, St. Paul, Chicago,

And all points in CANADA and the UNITED STATES.

The equipment of this line is all new and of the highest class. Our Sleeping and Dining Cars are luxurious, and our First and Second Class Coaches marvels of comfort. The Cuisine of our Dining Cars is unequalled; every luxury of the season is served in them.

We run the gamut of the finest scenery in the world—Mountains, Lakes, Streams and Prairie.

Smooth, well ballasted Steel Track. NO DUST. FREE SECOND-CLASS SLEEPING CARS

When Going East Purchase TICKETS via Canadian Pac Railway.

BE MARK AND CONSIGN YOUR FREIGHT BY THIS LINE.

For Tickets, Sleeping Car Berths, and all information, apply at Office of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company (L'd.), Wharf Street, Victoria, B. C.; or, C. P. R. Agent, Port Moody.

G. A. CARLETON, Freight Agent. D. R. MUNRO, Passenger and Ticket Agent.

D. E. BROWN, District Freight and Passenger Agent.

Railways and Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC Navigation Co.

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 2

Taking effect July 12, 1886.

Burrard Inlet Route.

VICTORIA TO

Port Moody and Vancouver. Daily except Monday, at 2 o'clock.

Moodyville and Hastings. Wednesday and Friday, at 2 o'clock.

Port Moody to Victoria. Daily except Monday, at 2:30 o'clock.

Vancouver to Victoria. Daily except Monday, at 12:30 o'clock.

New Westminster Route.

LEAVE VICTORIA

For New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island. Monday at 6 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

Plumper Pass Friday, at 7 o'clock.

Port Hammond. Monday at 6 o'clock, Friday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Port Hammond for Victoria. Monday at 15 o'clock, Friday at 19 o'clock

Leaves New Westminst'r for Victoria. Tuesday, at 4 a.m.; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass. Tuesday at 7 o'clock.

Fraser River Route.

Leaves New Westminster for Hope, Chilliwhack, Sumass, and way Landings Tuesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

Leaves Hope for New Westminster and way Places Monday and Wednesday at 7 o'clock.

Leaves Chilliwhack, 8 o'clock.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

Steamers leave by Standard Time, which is 15 minutes faster than Victoria time.

G. A. CARLETON, GEN. AGENT. JOHN IRVING, MANAGER.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.

COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, Aug. 2, 1886.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS.

Leaves Victoria at	3:45 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	10:50 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	10:50 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	2:20 p.m.
Leaves Seattle at	2:45 p.m.
Arrives at Tacoma at	3:45 p.m.

PACIFIC EXPRESS.

Leaves St. Paul at	4:00 p.m.
Leaves Helena at	6:15 p.m.
Leaves Wallula at	10:50 p.m.
Arrives at Portland at	10:30 a.m.
Leaves Portland at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Tacoma at	4:00 a.m.
Arrives at Seattle at	5:25 a.m.
Leaves Seattle at	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Townsend at	11:00 a.m.
Leaves Townsend at	11:20 a.m.
Arrives at Victoria at	2:20 p.m.

For further particulars, apply to

ROBERT IRVING,
General Ticket Agent.
Two doors north of Post Office.
Government street.

Oceanic Steamship Company.

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails.

WILL LEAVE the Company's Wharf, Folsom Street, San Francisco, California, for

HONOLULU, AUCKLAND AND SYDNEY,

WITHOUT CHANGE

THE MAGNIFICENT 3000 TON Iron Steamer

MARIPOSA,

February 12th ..... at 2 P. M.

Or immediately on arrival of the English mails.

For freight or passage, apply at office, 327 Market St. JOHN D. SPRECKELS & BROS., 327 Market Street, San Francisco, California.

nov26

PACIFIC Mail Steamship Co.

COMPANY'S STEAMERS sail for

Hongkong via Yokohama,

City of Peking	Jan. 22
City of Sydney	Feb. 12
City of Rio de Janeiro	March 5
City of New York	March 24

For New York via Panama,

Steamers will sail 8th, 15th, 23d and 30th of each month for ports of call. See San Francisco papers.

WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO., Gen. Agents, San Francisco.

aug 4

CHAS HAYWARD,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

Langley Street, Victoria.

VICTORIA

LOAN OFFICE.

Money advanced on Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Trunks and Contents, &c., &c.

UNREDEEMED PLEDGES for sale. Business strictly confidential.

44 JOHNSON STREET,
Opposite Railroad Hotel. P. O. Box 401.

Portland Advertisem'ts.

Dr. SPINNEY

Multnomah Block, opposite Post office,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

TREATS with the same remarkable success as of old, ALL CHRONIC, NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES. Correspondence solicited and prompt attention given thereto. Call, or write for pamphlet and list of questions. jan27

OREGON MILLING CO.'S

Royal Flour.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

Carried off two premiums at the late Mechanics' Fair, Portland. At New Orleans was sold at close of Exhibition, at a higher price than any other flour, and recognized by leading bakers to be the best they ever used.

Sold by all leading Grocers.

JOHN WILSON,
Moody's Block, Yates street, Victoria,
Agent for British Columbia.

Awarded First Premium at Oregon State Fair 1882, 1883, 1884. Awarded First Premium at Portland Mechanics' Fair 1882, 1883, 1884.

Capitol Mills Flour

FULL ROLLER PROCESS

Manufactured by the Salem (Oregon) Capitol Flour Mills Company, Limited.

ONCE TRIED ALWAYS USED.

The above flour was sold at New Orleans, after close of the Exhibition, for 75 cents per barrel more than flour from other States, and pronounced by Mr. Redon, the Baker who bought it the best he had ever used.

Head Office—Edinburgh, Scotland.
Mills—Salem, Oregon.

PORTLAND AGENT:
ALEX. GRANT,
8 Stark street

Red Crown Roller Mills

Manufacturers of Albany Patent, Snow Flake Family, Windsor, Bakers' and Mount Hood Superfine Flour.

For sale at wholesale and retail by all respectable grocers.

TRY IT. Mills at Albany, Oregon.

ISAAC LANNING & CO.
aug 14 tf Proprietors.

The Starr Kidney Pad,

A PERMANENT,

Sure Cure for Diseases

Disorders and Ailments of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Secretive System, or Attendant Complaints—General Pain in the Small of the Back, Sides, etc., producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent Scanty, Difficult, Painful or Copious Micturation, Inability of Retention and Involuntary Urine, Dropsical Symptoms, etc., denoting the presence in the system of Disease common to the Urinary Secretive Organs, known as Gravel, Catarrh of the Bladder and passages, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Dropsy, Piles, Nervous Debility, etc., etc.

Pamphlets and Testimonials can be obtained from Druggists free.

PRICES.—Child's Pad, $1.50 (cures bed-wetting). Regular Pad, $2.00. Special Pad for Chronic Diseases $3.00.

"GOOD BACKING.—As the Starr Kidney Pad Co of Toronto are again introducing in this province their famous cure, it is only fair to call attention to the long period of success which has greeted their great remedy for so many distressing diseases. The inveterate complaints of diabetes and Bright's disease or the kidneys are affirmed by reliable people to yield to the persevering application of this company's pads, which have no equal in the effectual treatment of lame backs and all weakness of the lumber and genito-urinary organs."—Victoria Colonist, Sept. 11, 1886.

LANGLEY & Co., Wholesale Agents, Victoria, B. C.

Retail by E. Pimbury & Co., Nanaimo, T. Pickard, Denman Island; R. R. Richardson, Cowichan; A. R. Johnson & Co., Chemainus; J. McNeely, Ladner's Landing; A. M. Herring and D. S. Curtis & Co., New Westminster; H. McDowell & Co., Vancouver; McKenzie & Bros., Kamloops and Vancouver; Clarke & Co., Kamloops; W. H. Megaw, Priest Valley; and Vancouver Drug Co., Vancouver. sept 11

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

The Great English Medicine.

PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS, AND WITHOUT MERCURY. USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WHOLESALE AGENTS,
EVANS SONS & MASON, LTD.
MONTREAL.

DR. VANMONCISCAR,

132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with

LOST MANHOOD,

The Daily Times.

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1887.

Dominion Elections

The EVENING TIMES will be delivered free to any part of the City or mailed to any address for one month, covering the period of the Dominion Elections, for $1, payable in advance. Subscribe now.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—Ice for sale at the Poodle Dog. *

—Weather; mild, wet and bright, alternately.

—A car load of stoves just received at Cowan, Shaw & Co.'s *

—The steamer Rithet left for the mainland at 10:20 this morning.

—The Senate is the only place in the city to get Iced Drinks. *

—Cowan, Shaw & Co. are closing out their stoves at cost. *

—For first-class Canadian butter go to FELL & Co. *

—Money saved by having your plans made by FISHER, the ARCHITECT *

—A fine line of water proof coats and umbrellas, cheap at A. GILMORE'S, Johnson street. *

—Do not forget to help the Jack Tars by giving them a bumper house at Concordia Hall this evening.

—A splendid HALL'S burglar proof safe is offered for sale at a bargain. Apply at this office.

—Photographic views along the line of the C. P. R. in B. C., for sale at R. MAYNARD'S, Douglas St. *

—Gurney's celebrated stoves, at Cowan, Shaw & Co.'s; great reduction in prices. *

—During the year 1886 the consumption of coal in San Francisco was 1,097,690 tons, of which British Columbia's quota was 253,819 tons.

—FIRST IN TOWN—The Misses and children's spring beeted boots at EARLE'S boot and shoe Emporium, corner of Government and Johnson streets. *

—Mr. J. D. Moulton is in negotiation with a number of English capitalists regarding the erection of another large hotel at Banff.

—For Christmas goods FELL & Co. have always carried off the palm; and this year have not only a much larger supply but a greater variety. *

—In the Provincial Police Court yesterday afternoon, Ching Hin and Wo Duck were fined $25 each for cutting timber on the property of J. D. Pemberton.

—Christmas is near at hand, and FELL & Co., as they always have, had the first assortment of new fruits, and are now in receipt of a second consignment. *

—There was no through mail on the Canadian Pacific last night. Cause: Heavy snow storms in the Rockies and on the plains to the east.

—Fresh oysters by the bottle delivered to all parts of the city. Young Bros., New England Bakery, Government street, between Yates and Johnson streets. *

—W. Croft is now selling the best Vancouver Company's coal at the low price of $7 per ton of 2000 lbs. His office is near the foot of Yates street.

—It is reported that a very rich six-foot vein of coal has been struck in the East Wellington Colliery, and that henceforth the mine will be regularly worked and shipments made from it.

—If you want to "nd "home" a Xmas or New Year's present that will be appreciated, send your photograph. Have it taken at Hall & Lowe's Government street. *

—The wheat crop of Washington Territory for 1886 is placed at 5,800,000 bushels, from an acreage of 445,000 acres. At 45 cents per bushel the product to growers would amount to $2,621,000.

—GOODWIN & JORDAN, piano manufacturers, tuning and repairing. FACTORY COMORANT street, between Douglas and Blanchard. First class work only. Telephone 98; P. O. box 422. *

—Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will for the present occupy dental rooms in Hastings' Photographic buildings, Fort street, where his old patrons and all requiring fine dental work, are respectfully invited to call. *

□—Dr. A. M. Taylor, lately of this city is now connected with the Vanmonsicar private dispensary in Portland. The doctor is reported to be enjoying a large practice both in the city of Portland and on the Sound.

—The sale of the Book Accounts of the firm of Kwong Lee & Co., advertised to be sold on Saturday, the 22nd January, is postponed until the 10th of February 1887, 11 a. m., by order G. BYRNES, auctioneer. *

—FELL & Co. having completed arrangements in the east for the supply of choicest Butter and Cheese from the best dairies, are now in a position to give their customers the full benefit of such arrangements. *

—Winnipeg *Sun*: The evening newspapers are more "home" papers; they are patronized by the masses after the day's work is done, and are usually non-political. Almost invariably they are the most largely circulated and the most read.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References. *

—On Christmas Eve, the employees of the Dominion telegraph service at Prince Albert waited upon Mr. H. Gisborne, the district superintendent, and in their own names and those of the absent ones presented him with an address and a rich silver tobacco box, as a slight acknowledgment of their appreciation of his conduct and capabilities as a superintendent.

—The Winnipeg journals have sent up a woeful lamentation over the disappearance of a frozen sturgeon which weighed some 65 lbs., and considered a veritable wonder in the prairie capital. It was exhibited as a great curiosity there—it being believed that nothing like unto this fish was ever seen before in the waters on the face of the earth, or in those underneath its surface. Come west, young man, of the *Manitoban*, we will show sturgeons—royal ones at that—one of which would equal twenty of the one you feel so sore over. Our great sea farm is full of 'em.

Owing to the strike of coal loaders, New York is threatened with a coal famine.

ANYONE Can earn from two to five dollars a day by soliciting subscribers for the "New Ladies' Domestic Magazine" to be published in January. It is the best household paper in Canada, subscription only 50c. per year; bound to sell. The publishers are determined to secure a circulation of 50,000 to start with, and will send the Magazine for a whole year and a valuable present for 25c. Just think of it, this offer remains good for 60 days only. Address

ADELBERT MILLER, Business Manager.

jan 15 1w MONTREAL, P. Q.

No Violence Meant.

In anticipation of the Chinese returning to Vancouver, the citizens met at the city hall and unanimously adopted resolutions requesting the people to meet in a body on Thursday morning at the wharf on the arrival of the steamer, and if any Chinamen were on board "not allow them to land." If John was put off at any other place on the inlet, he was to be permitted to take up a temporary habitation on the Brighouse estate, after which the deluge or another meeting. The enthusiasm is unbounded, and all the citizens are acting in concert. It has been stated that every business man but one has signed the anti-employment of Chinese platform. There is little doubt that the greatest of all evils in our province will be minimized very considerably by the present aggressive action of the people of Vancouver. But as the expulsion has to be pronounced upon by the courts—and the Brighouse estate will probably, under its protection, be cleared by Chinese—it is too early to felicitate the agitators on their success.

Fears the C. P. R.

The Senate at Washington, on the 14th inst., by a vote of 43 to 15 adopted the conference report on the inter-state commerce bill. The leading feature of the bill and the one which rendered it particularly obnoxious to the railways was a provision that the railways should haul freight for short distances at proportionately the same rate as they charged for long hauls. The railways bitterly opposed this, particularly the companies of the northern states, which argued that its effect would be to make their through rates so oppressive that the Canadian Pacific would be able to cut under their prices and take away all their business. It was also argued in the Senate that railways would abandon their through freight rather than give up their profits on the local business.

The Library.

Vancouver is agitating a free library and reading room. This reminds us that our public Library by-law should be resurrected and placed before the ratepayers once more. If defeated—as we think it cannot be if the friends of the scheme actively support it—the books might be presented to Vancouver. They might be of some use in enlarging the minds and enlightening the intellects of that city; locked up in a dusty room, inhabited only by rats, spiders and foul air, they are only a nuisance—an incumbrance. Use them, burn them, sell them or give them away. Now, Mr. Mayor Fell, as the library Atlantes, what are you going to do about it? Any other fate than their free use by our citizens would be a fell disaster, which you are bound to prevent.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the *cause* of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles. *

Taking Water.

Some person in the council is "taking water" on the hack and express by-law. The by-law provides that they shall stand on Douglas and Yates street, and they are all standing on Government street. This was permitted until the first of the year, when all the old licences would expire. At present there are no licenses, and any cabman or driver may be prosecuted for obstructing the streets. The councillors and the police are winking at the practice and the cabbies wink at each other and stick their tongues in their cheeks as the weak-kneed councillors pass them bye. In the meantime a meeting will be held at 7:30 on Saturday night of the hack and express men and the hack committee to patch up a compromise.

Make Them All Knights.

London *Truth* (Labouchere's) organ says: There has been a good deal of trouble in the selection of mayors this year owing to the opinion that everyone chosen to this office is to be knighted, to celebrate the Queen's jubilee. In some cases pushing snobs have struggled to be nominated, and in other cases sensible men have declined it for fear of the "distinction." I have always held that everyone who can be made happy by being created a knight should be dubbed one at once. It is a curious weakness, but it costs nothing to gratify it. Why not take the opportunity of the jubilee to make all mayors, all aldermen, all town councillors and all vestrymen Knights?

A Treat in Lucille.

A rehearsal of the 3 act play "Lucille" was held at the theatre last night by members of the St. Joseph's Literary Society assisted by their young lady friends. The play is an emotional one of much interest. Miss Maggie Tierney assumes the leading lady's part and displays wonderful aptitude as an actress. The other characters are ably sustained. A drill by young ladies and gentlemen is quite a feature. The scenery and costumes are excellent and appropriate. The play will be presented to-morrow night at the Victoria and is well worth seeing. Reserved seats at Waitt's.

In Search of Land.

Mr. W. Halpenny, government guide, will leave the city on the 8 o'clock train for Nanaimo on Wednesday, 26th instant, in route for French Creek settlement, in company with those who declined to go last week in consequence of the roughness of the weather. Others in search of agricultural land should call and see the guide and join the party. They can see him at his residence on Pandora street opposite Dr. McSwain's.

Concordia Hall.

The Amateur Dramatic Club of H. M. S. Cormorant will give a performance in the above hall on Friday next, the 21st instant, at 8 p.m., in aid of the Esquimalt Rectory Fund—a matter of particular interest to H. M. ships at Esquimalt. The performance will commence with the farce Bobby A l, to be followed by the drama "Word of Honor." The hall will be specially decorated and illuminated for the occasion. Admission, 50 cents and 25 cents.

Vancouver Y. M. C. A.

The Vancouver Y. M. C. A. officers for the year 1887 are: President, J M Clute; Vice-Presidents, Thos Beckett, W T Finley, T G Stark; Secretary, W C Bell; Treasurer, A W Sullivan; Directors, J W Palmer, J B Henderson, F H Holt, E G Britton, J Z Hall, D G McDonald.

B. C. Stationery and Printing Co.

The Gospel Choir by Ira D. Sanky, 65c; Select Notes on the International S. S. Lessons, $150. Chambers' Encyclopedia, cloth, $20. Webster's Dictionary, Indexed, $14. See our 12 mos., at 60c.

J. B. Ferguson, Manager, next door to the post office. *

The Local Legislature.

The first session of the Legislature elected last July will commence next Monday. The members after being sworn in will proceed to elect a Speaker, after which the speech from the throne will be delivered by His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Cornwall. It is understood that Mr. C. E. Pooley, senior member for Esquimalt, will be the nominee of the Government for the Speaker's chair. It is said the finances of the province, which are in a deplorable condition, will be one of the leading topics for legislative deliberation. While the speech from the throne will not define the Government's intentions regarding railways in the interior, it is understood that the legislature will be recommended to consider the advisability of aiding these, as well directing the Dominion Government's attention to the necessity of subsidizing railways intended for colonization and development purposes. It is probable amendments to the Land Act will be recommended so as to put a stop to the wholesale grabbing of timber limits that is now going on. Action to be taken by the government in reference to the forfeited bond of the C. P. R. at Vancouver will be hinted at, as well as the forfeitures by Ainsworth & Co., of the Kootenay railway scheme. Charters for several railways will be discussed. The foregoing is considered to be the most important measures for the legislation that will be brought forward.

THE ASSEMBLY

will be composed of twenty-seven members, being two more than in the last House. Cowichan—a favored district—sends one of the new members and New Westminster District with its thousands of voters was allowed but one additional member. The new members are: Capt Bole for New Westminster city; A Maitland Stenhouse, Comox, J Thompson, Nanaimo; H Croft, Cowichan; Col Baker, Kootenay; J Mason, Cariboo; J Forbes Vernon, Yale; W H Ladner, New Westminster District; Capt Prior and J H Turner, Victoria; G W Anderson, Victoria District; D W Higgins, Esquimalt.

The Delta Murder.

The Provincial government has decided to offer a reward of five hundred dollars for information that will lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers of J. S. Harris. Their resolution to do so might have been come to five minutes after they knew the facts of the case, but it is better late than never. J. S. Harris, the murdered man, came from Chatham, Ont., about ten years ago, and has a brother living there still. He was agent for the Lorne estate and was highly respected in the community. If the cowardly murderer escapes, like the Cowichan case, life cannot be deemed very secure in the best settled portions of the province. And still there are a number of sentimentalists (we beg His Worship's pardon) who prate about capital punishment being "a relic of barbarism," &c.

Exiled Victorians.

The colony of Victoria "exiles" in Seattle, which has lately been augmented by the addition of Klingle and Mahrer were all seen together in a group at the Windsor Hotel in that city a few days ago comparing notes. Our informant says they appeared in high feather, as they sat around the fire spinning yarns, notwithstanding that they were about as incongruous in personal appearance and sentiments as Barnum's original happy family. They are gaining strength rapidly and propose to start a club, for entrance into which the minimum qualification will be a $500 defalcation. Lady R. and another celebrated female, are also members of the colony.

Resigned.

Mr. W. Norman Bole resigned the position of Police Magistrate of New Westminster, because his duties as representative would interfere with the "administration of justice" in the police courtroom. In accepting the resignation, the council unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that he had discharged the duties of the office well, and regretting his resignation. During his incumbency of the office, Mr. Bole must have rendered over six thousand decisions. Only one of these, we believe, has been successfully attacked.

Painful Accident.

At the Albion Iron Works yesterday, while a heavy ladle for melting purposes was being used, it slipped from its place and fell on the leg of Alexander McLaren breaking it. The injured man was taken to the Royal Hospital for medical treatment, and on examination by Dr. Davie the leg was found to be broken in splinters. As Mr. McLaren is 58 years of age the fracture will probably take three month's time to knit. To-day the patient was resting easy.

More Suits.

We learn that about twelve or fifteen locatees on Granville town lots have applied to the Supreme Court to compel the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. to give them titles to their lots, of which they are now in possession. They claim to be *bona fide* locatees, and to have been in possession of their lots long before the bargain between the government and the company which transferred Granville to the latter. The railway company have thus, it will be seen, plenty of litigation on hand for some time ago.

Incoming Passengers.

The Elder left San Francisco this morning with the following passengers on board for this city: John Hannessy, Henry Munderlon, F Hussey, Jno F Canman, H Saunders, Walter Copeland, E A Wadhams, Mrs D H Harris, S Ferold, W F Brown, E Hutchinson, Mrs Leonias Vigelias, Wm Gilbert, Mrs Gilbert, J Milligan, Mrs Milligan, Katie Goodwin, Kittie Chapman, Geo Kidd, W Delome.

Civil Service Examinations.

The *Canada Gazette* publishes a list of the candidates who passed the civil service examinations of November last. In this city, the following were successful: John O. H. Good, preliminary examination; Robert J. Butler, Hessy W. Graves, Geo. A. McCullough, Francis R. Sargison, for qualifying examination. We believe all who competed in Victoria were successful.

Hymeneal.

In Portland, on Wednesday last, at the residence of the bride's parents, the nuptials of Mr. Morris Summerfield and Miss Rebecca Davies, sister of Joseph Davies, of THE TIMES office, were solemnized. After spending the honeymoon in Oregon the happy couple will leave for Tacoma, their future home. We extend our congratulations.

Using Only the Best Quality.

Our BLANK BOOKS are not excelled by any other bindery on the Pacific coast. References given to parties using our work on application. Books made to any pattern on shortest notice and satisfaction guaranteed as to workmanship. MUSGRO MILLER, Johnson street, Victoria.

The Winnipeg *Manitoban* says that Mr. E. A. Blow, of Portage la Prairie, and who, for a few days, was a member of the *News* staff, has returned to the west. He thinks this country will do for a gentleman of leisure, but for people who had to work for a living there are better places. He be Blowed!

More Chicken Thieves.

To-day officers Smith and Haughton arrested two Chinamen named Coon and Coon Chung with twenty-one beautiful chickens in their possession. They were jailed and charged with feloniously receiving chickens. The fowls may be seen at the police barracks, and anyone who is loser by these roost despoilers should call at the barracks and see if they can recognize them as formerly their own. They are a splendid looking lot of chickens and the officers are to be complimented for their vigilance.

Mr. Ettridge, King's Road, had his hen roost scooped the other evening of 15 valuable hens, which had begun laying. The thief took with him even the nest eggs, some of which were rather ancient and somewhat ripe. Three ducks were likewise taken. John Chinaman no doubt was laying up unto himself a full supply for his new year holidays. Pity it is these rascals cannot be captured. They are stealthy in their movements and manage to elude the police.

Passengers by the Geo. E. Starr: H De Raasloff, W Box, J Anderson, V Olsen, M Johnson, S Forrester, Reed, C B Weiler, Hoyt, C Freine, Clark, J Smith, McIsaca, Holmer.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York.

Victoria Transfer Co.

(LIMITED.)

REDUCTION OF Hack Rates.

The following exceptionally low HACK and LIVERY RATES will apply until further notice:

From the Stage to any point within the city limits, one person	25
Driving by the hour, each hour	$1 00
Dinner Parties and Theatres, to and from	1 00
To Trains and Steamers, each person	50
Balls and Parties, each Carriage	1 00
To and from Church, each Carriage	1 00

Hacks furnished any hour of Day or Night.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Regular customers having monthly accounts of over $15 will be entitled to a discount of 10 per cent. on above rates.

Having a large number of Carriages, the Company are always in a position to fill an order. nov17

NEW TO-DAY.

COAL! COAL!

The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company (Limited.)

Best Vancouver Coal

$7 PER TON OF 2000 LBS.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH.

The above Coal is Hand-Picked and of the Best Quality.

WM. CROFT,

OFFICE—FOOT of YATES STREET.

jan21 1m

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO.

DISPATCH A STEAMER

Every Saturday For San Francisco

Leaving the outer wharf at One o'clock p.m.

Jan. 22, - Mexico.

Shippers must notify us when room for freight is required.

No Freight received after 5 p.m. on Friday, 21.

WELCH, RITHET & CO., Agents.

Wharf Street, Victoria, 13th December, 1886. jan11

VICTORIA THEATRE.

SATURDAY, JAN. 22.

Grand Dramatic Entertainment!

Given by the Members of the St. Joseph's Literary and Social Society,

Assisted by several young Lady Amateurs, on which occasion will be presented the sparkling 3-Act Drama entitled

"LUCILLE!"

Admission $1, 75c and 50c. Reserved seats at Waitt's. jan17 td

Burns' Anniversary.

St. Andrew's & Caledonian Society's

ANNUAL BALL

Will be held in the Assembly Rooms, Fort street, on

TUESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1887.

Tickets, $2—can be had from the following members of Committee:

Capt. John Irving,	D. R. Ross.
Geo. Bishop,	John Orr,
John Paterson,	Jas. McArthur,
Jas. Russell,	Wm. Lowson,
J. G. Gedies,	E. B. McKay.

jan21 td R. MITCHELL, Secretary.

NEW TO-DAY.

G. BYRNES,

AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

"Kwong Lee Estate."

Saturday, Jan. 22nd, 11 a.m.

I have been instructed by the Receiver of the above Estate to sell by Auction, at

Kwong Lee's Store, on Cormorant Street, Victoria,

All the Book Accounts of the Firm

At the following Branches, viz.:

Barkerville, Stanley, Forks of Quesnelle, Mouth of Quesnelle, Yale and Victoria.

TERMS CASH.

G. BYRNES, Auctioneer.

jan 17-5t

1887.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY maintains its position as the leading illustrated newspaper in America; and its hold upon public esteem and confidence was never stronger than at the present time. Besides the pictures, HARPER'S WEEKLY always contains installments of one, occasionally of two, of the best novels of the day, finely illustrated, with short stories, poems, sketches, and papers on important current topics by the most popular writers. The care that has been successfully exercised in the past to make HARPER'S WEEKLY a safe as well as a welcome visitor to every household will not be relaxed in the future.

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address,

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1887.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR combines the choicest literature and the finest art illustrations with the latest fashions and the most useful family reading. Its stories, poems, and essays are by the best writers, and its humorous sketches are unsurpassed. Its papers on social etiquette, decorative art, house-keeping in all its branches, cookery, etc., make it indispensable in every household. Its beautiful fashion-plates and pattern-sheet supplements enable ladies to save many times the cost of subscription by being their own dressmakers. Not a line is admitted to its columns that could shock the most fastidious taste.

Harper's Periodicals.

Per Year:

HARPER'S BAZAR	$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00
HARPER'S HANDY SERIES, One Year (52 Numbers)	15 00

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HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

1887.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE has been called "the model of what a periodical for young readers ought to be," and the justice of this commendation is amply sustained by the large circulation it has attained both at home and in Great Britain. This success has been reached by methods that must commend themselves to the judgment of parents, no less than to the tastes of children—namely, by an earnest and well sustained effort to provide the best and most attractive reading for young people at a low price. The illustrations are copious and of a conspicuously high standard of excellence.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—[Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—[Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information and interest.—[Christian Advocate, N.Y.

Terms: Postage Prepaid, $2 per Year.

Vol. VIII. commences November 2, 1886.

SINGLE NUMBERS, Five Cents each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address,

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

FRESH

Baltimore Oysters,

BY EXPRESS, EVERY THREE DAYS. AT

R. Beauchamp's,

YATES STREET.

Finnan Haddies Have Arrived.

jan 10

NOTICE.

I HAVE TAKEN THE LEADERSHIP AND Management of the

Queen City Quintette Band,

And will furnish first Class Music, for Parties, Hops, Balls, Socials, Theatricals hereafter by the name of Queen City Orchestra.

L. F. H. BAERNSTEIN.

care Frank Campbell's,

Victoria, B. C. jan 19-1m

Hudson's Bay Company.

Large additions to the present Stock of Oilman's Stores, Wines and Liquors have been received ex "Hermine."

These Goods have been purchased on advantageous terms, and are now being offered at Low Prices.

Further supplies of General Merchandise are expected to arrive shortly, ex "Viola," "Huasquina," "Oban Bay," and "Titania." jan18

PUBLIC NOTICE.

$6,000 TO BE SACRIFICED!

The undersigned having completed arrangements for an extensive increase in their English Clothing and Dry Goods Departments, have determined to close out their entire stock of Boots and Shoes and to discontinue that branch of business. As it is our intention to make a quick clearance we shall, during the next Thirty Days, offer the whole of our immense Boot and Shoe Stock at Half Cost.

N. B.—Special Prices and Liberal Credit to the Trade in lots to suit.

SALE NOW ON.

Chas Russell, McDonald & Co

CHEAP VARIETY STORE,

DOUGLAS STREET,

AND

English House, Fort Street.

jan15

Canadian Pac. Railway.

GRAND ICE Carnival Excursion!

—TO—

ST. PAUL,

17th to 28th January;

—AND—

Montreal,

7th to 12th February.

$65

VICTORIA TO ST. PAUL AND RETURN.

$100

VICTORIA TO MONTREAL AND RETURN.

$110

VICTORIA TO MONTREAL and Return, going via St. Paul and Chicago, and returning via C. P. Railway.

Good for Sixty Days.

For dates of sale and full particulars, apply to D. R. MUNRO, Ticket Agent, Wharf street.

D. E. BROWN, District Passenger Agent.

jan13

Kings Head Beer Hall,

JOHNSON STREET

THE old favorably well known House has been splendidly renovated and made now amongst the finest fitted up Houses in the town. Wm. White late of the Fountain Saloon, will be happy to see all his old friends and acquaintances, and the aim of the establishment shall be, as in the past, to make the above resort in every respect as comfortable for their guests as possible.

DOERING AND WHITE,

BEER A SPECIALTY. FIVE CENTS A GLASS. jan13

FOR SALE.

The Victoria House, Dry Goods Business,

ESTABLISHED 24 YEARS, AND NOW DOING a profitable trade.

The undersigned wishing to retire, offers the well assorted Stock for Sale en bloc.

The brick Store, 32x70, with fixtures complete, can be leased for a term of years, also the brick Warehouse in the rear, with entrance from Broad Street.

WILLIAM DENNY.

Government St., Victoria, B. C.

The business will be carried on as usual giving the very best value for cash. jan 10

NOTICE.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE French Benevolent and Mutual Association will be held in the Reading Room of the Society, on Sunday, the 23rd inst., at 1:30 p.m., for the election of Officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is requested. By order of the Board.

ed jan17 J. GEDDES, Secretary.

PERTINENT QUESTIONS

Did you ever buy any DRY GOODS or MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS that have pleased you as well or gave you such satisfaction as the Goods bought at our Store?

25 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do. do. All Wool	35
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do. do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespuns Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
26 inch Fine Black Velveteen	60
26 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
22 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
12 Yds., do. do. Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	35
2 Yds., Wide White do. do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds., do. Fine 36 inches Wide	1 00
12 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do. do.	90
Mens Vienna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 & $1.37	1 50
All Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knitt 3 for	1 00

ARGYLE HOUSE,

CLARENCE BLOCK,

DOUGLAS STREET.

WM. O'REILLY, Manager.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures. jan13 1m W

TO LET.

'The Fashion'

Livery and Sale Stables,

FORT STREET

To let. Apply at Market Exchange Saloon, next door. jan13

The Victoria Weekly Times.

Vol. 3 No. 29
WHOLE Number 133

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1887.

Times Printing & Pub. Co. (L'd) Prop's.
$2.00 per annum in advance.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the Post Office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the Post Office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

CITY AND PROVINCE.

—The weather on the mainland continues to be mild with heavy rain.

—The Vancouver small boy is practising the manly art.

—Traffic on the E. & N. R. between here and Nanaimo is reported to be very light at present.

—The total liabilities of the failures in Manitoba for last year were $216,776; estimated assets $166,900.

—Not only valuables and goods disappear in Seattle, but human lives are also missing. It must be a wicked city.

—A great deal of snow has fallen in the northern part of New Brunswick. It was said to be three feet deep in the woods on New Year's Day.

—Mr. T. M. Daly, ex-Mayor of Brandon, has been nominated in the Conservative interest for Selkirk, Man., in the Commons.

—Seattle *Press:* The Victoria, B. C., TIMES favors the passage of the Inter-State Commerce bill, of course. The Canadian roads would reap all the profit.

—Harry Gilmour, Toronto's pride, was defeated last Saturday by Jack McAuliffe in a fight lasting 27 rounds. Gilmour was terribly punished.

—The McGibney family, recently here, were attached on arrival in San Francisco by a music firm for an old time debt. The affair was taken to court and judgment given against the family.

—The Pacific express on the C. P. R. due at Port Moody on Sunday, did not reach there till 2 o'clock on Monday. The Monday train was also late, not reaching Moody till 6 o'clock that evening.

—Mr. Gibson, of New Brunswick, has been building an addition to his Marysville Cotton Mill. We now learn from a lower province journal that colored goods will be produced at Marysville within a month or two.

—Robert Stenhouse, an old time drunk, for creating a disturbance in front of the post office yesterday, was fined $30 in the police court this morning. He managed to dig up the amount and is at liberty again. He does not consider it an expensive freak.

—The remains of Thos. McKay, one of the victims of the Arlington fire in New Westminster last Saturday morning, were buried on Sunday in the Roman Catholic cemetery, and those of Campbell and Brown in the Odd Fellows' cemetery on Monday.

—This is the season of storms, and surely Puget Sound is coming in for a taste of the inevitable. None but the seaworthy boats make an attempt to leave the docks, and those arriving report exceptionally heavy weather from all directions.

Thomas Wasson, convicted of having stolen a 10-cent purse from a lady, was sentenced to six years in the San Quentin penitentiary. There is actually some reason to hope that the judge who passed the sentence will condemn to death the first murderer convicted before him.

One of the sealers of the Penelope has laid an information against a captain of a Victoria schooner, on a charge of assault, but the captain has sailed away on a sealing voyage and cannot appear *in proprie persona*. He will, however, be represented by counsel.

Archie Buchanan, of Vancouver, having become insane, has been sent to the asylum. He is a native of Prince Edward's Island, and has been in this province for the past ten years. Two of his brothers were affected with the same malady.

—It is whispered in Seattle, says the *Press* of that city, that a gentleman of considerable means and newspaper experience will arrive from the east in a few days to look up the prospects of starting a morning daily as soon as the Postal company can furnish him a service.

—The Winnipeg papers announce that the telephone company, which now has some five hundred subscribers, proposes substituting numbers for names. This system is in force in all the large cities in the east. The system of numbers has been in vogue in this city for years. No "sleepy-hollow" business about Victoria in telephone or anything else.

—The damage to the Vancouver wharf, which collapsed on Saturday, and to the brick which are now in the bay, is estimated at $10,000, although it may be repaired for less. It is said that the railway company will take advantage of the smash-down and place an injunction on the owners, forbidding them to repair the damage.

—The weather in the interior is variable. At Clinton yesterday, there were 15 inches of snow, with the thermometer at 14° above zero. At Bridge Creek there were twenty six inches of snow. At Soda Creek there were two and a half feet of snow with a strong S. E. wind. At Quesnelle the weather was mild and cloudy, with a southerly wind and forty inches of snow.

—Winnipeg believes that it will be "the hub" for the Northwest telegraphic system. Already the C. P. R. Co. have placed in their office there an instrument known as the polar duplex instrument, which admits of four messages being sent over the wire at the same time. It is said the chief office of the company on this coast will be equipped with one of these.

—Mr. H. D. Graves, formerly of Moncton but now of Calgary, N. W. T., was at Goshen corner, Albert county, last week, says the St. John, N. B., *Telegraph*, buying two car loads of 2 year old heifers, which he intends taking to the Northwest with him. This makes the fifth car load he has taken to the Northwest. Mr. Graves' reports of that country are very glowing and he predicts a great future in stock raising.

—Saskatchewan coal is selling in Winnipeg at $6.75 per ton. The article is pronounced good and excellent in every respect for fuel purposes. A ton of coal is considered equal to a cord and a half of wood. The price of the latter ranges from $6 to $7. The coal is transported by rail and water a distance of over 600 miles. In Victoria coal is sold at $8 per short ton of 2000 lbs. The transportation is by water; and the distance only 78 miles. No satisfactory explanation has yet been made as to the reason of the difference in price.

—The Langley municipal contest resulted in the election of Mr. J. McAdam as reeve; Messrs. Morrison, Houston, Jenkins and McEwen as councillors.

—James Finn, alias Jas. Thompson, figuring in the Police Court to-day for robbery, is wanted in other parts of the province for crookedness. It is safe to say he will get his deserts here.

—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. are advertising for tenders for the construction of the Algoma Mills and Sault Ste Marie branch of the C. P. R. line. Tenders have to be deposited in Montreal by noon of Friday, 4th proximo.

Hall & Quackenbush, Vancouver, B.C., have the most complete list of business and suburban properties for sale at the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Price and terms to suit all parties. Inquiries by mail promptly answered. References.

—Notwithstanding the fact that a large number of idle men are at present in the province it is stated that the C. P. R. have wired to Mr. Barber, C. P. R. employment agent Winnipeg, to send them several hundred navvies as soon as possible.

—The Vancouver wharfage company has instructed Contractor Hamilton to pull down the warehouse and pile up the timbers and 3-inch flooring boards on the approach. The heavy timbers are to be rafted and secured and the piles made into a boom.

—Vancouver *News:* "Contractor McDougall wishes to state that the published interview which he had with the *Colonist* reporter, contained an error in making it appear that Ald. D. Oppenheimer was in any way connected with expulsion of the Chinese. Mr. McDougall says that the Alderman's name was never mentioned and he cannot imagine how the assertion got into print." Probably a malicious desire to stab Oppenheimer.

—The sum of $60,000 will be paid out at Vancouver in permanent street improvements during the present year. A temporary scheme of sewerage, costing about $25,000, is also under consideration. Water tanks will be used for flushing. With such a magnificent situation, it will not be surprising if Vancouver's drainage does not surpass that of Victoria in less than five years. And our people must not forget that the most healthful and prettiest place will attract the newcomers.

—The Canada Southern is generally considered to be the best built road in America. It forms the connecting link between the Michigan Central and the New York Central lines between Chicago and New York. On a recent occasion a train ran 408.8 miles in 104 minutes, averaging 58.15 miles an hour, with stops, and 61.08 miles per hour without stops. The next run of 107 miles was made in 93 minutes, an average speed of 69 miles per hour, and at one time 78 miles an hour was reached. Other spurts scored 76.2, 72, 70.8 and 70.6 miles per hour. Think of it Victorians, the distance between Victoria and Nanaimo being covered in one hour!

Hixon Creek.

Mr. R. McLeese, M.P.P. for Cariboo, who arrived in the city on Saturday night informs us that the Hixon Creek quartz mine, in which he is largely interested, is becoming richer the deeper the shaft goes. It is now down 165 feet, and near the bottom the ledge had widened to 21 feet. The quartz is largely charged with sulphurets, and recent assays have gone as high as $30 per ton. The roasting furnaces at the Foster mine are ready and in a short time they will be crushing rock. In Mr. McLeese's opinion there never was a time in the history of the province with such good prospects for quartz developments, and he thinks another year or two will witness the inauguration of a new mining era. "Yes, and you may add," he concluded, "that in my opinion it will be of more direct benefit to British Columbia than half a dozen Canadian Pacific railways managed as the present one is."

Vancouver's Worst Enemy.

The worst enemy the city of Vancouver has at the present time is an editor without common sense or judgment. This individual, for some season known only to himself, is engaged in an attempt to convince the people of the province that the terminal city is a veritable Ishmaelite, and that there is an undying enmity between it and every other city in British Columbia. If it is in the interest of Vancouver that such idiotic nonsense should obtain credence, the thoughtless scribe need only be given rope enough and he will succeed by his insolence in raising up enemies on every hand. So far as the TIMES is concerned, it was the friend and advocate of Vancouver before the newspaper crank referred to ever saw the Pacific Coast, and in spite of the "enormous lying" of the silly fellow it will continue to espouse the cause it conceives to be right.

Hudson's Bay Company.

By referring to the advertisement of this company in another column it will be observed that they have received large additions to the present stock of oil man's stores, wines and liquors ex the Hermine. These goods were purchased on the most advantageous terms and are being offered at low prices. Further supplies of general merchandise are expected to arrive shortly ex the Viola, Huasquina, Oban Bay and the Titania. The unrivaled advantages possessed by this company to purchase in the markets of Great Britain and the continent, and the fame they enjoy for supplying only the best that money can purchase is a sufficient guarantee that buyers will get good value for their money by patronizing the Hudson Bay Company.

The Wharf Disaster.

The total loss by the collapsing of the wharf at Vancouver is estimated as follows: Wharf, $3,000; bricks $1,000; total $4,000. There were about 100,000 bricks on the wharf at the time; fifty thousand had been shipped from Victoria by Cook & Sweet, who are building Mr. James Angus' building, and 50,000 were for the use of contractor Macdonald on George Byrne's block. The company will rebuild the wharf if writs and injunctions do not stop them.

California Should Imitate.

Down in Arkansas, U. S., more murderers are justifiably hanged than in the rest of the Union combined. In San Francisco thirteen murderers are lying in gaol; some having been there for two years and more. "Continued" from time to time is the legal style of delay. Our San Francisco cousins should import a car load of Fort Smith, Ark., jurors and clean out their county jail—a veritable Augean stable, only in this case the filth is bloody hands.

—OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—The Dominion Parliament is called for the dispatch of business on April 7th.

Campaign Comments.

The *Colonist* says the talk on the street that its editor, D. W. Higgins, M. P. P., would resign his seat for Esquimalt and run for the House of Commons is without foundation. "Mr. Higgins prefers remaining loyal to his present constituents," although his constituents have not remained loyal to him. About seventy of them (railroad and dry-dock employees) have left the constituency, and the government majority is therefore wiped out.

Mr. Beaven will not resign his seat to run for Ottawa. He has been solicited to do so by many influential citizens, but is of the opinion that his duty to his constituents, who have just returned him again at the head of the poll to the Local House, will be best fulfilled by declining the invitation.

A morning paper announces that Capt. Irving will be a candidate. A special plank in his platform will be harbor improvements.

Dr. Helmcken and Sir John A. Macdonald have been nominated by Frank Campbell. The former has declined the honor, owing to advancing age, and Sir John is fixed elsewhere. In the event of defeat in Carleton the "old fox" might again find a refuge here, but unless as a *dernier resort* no one in Victoria wants him.

Mayor Fell will run. Another dozen aspirants are still to be heard from.

"King Rab," who boasted at last local election that he would defeat Mr. Gordon for the independent stand the latter took at that time, has been at Nanaimo canvassing for Sir John A. Macdonald. He has registered a vow to beat Gordon and believes the bait of a cabinet minister will be swallowed by the electors in a body. Sir John A. Macdonald, of course, has not been consulted, and would not thank the latter gentleman if he knew about the interest he was taking in his political affairs. Once announced in the east the fact that Sir John was looking to a pocket-borough in British Columbia, and the effect could not be otherwise than injurious to his party. His opponents would proclaim it far and wide that he was compelled to go outside of Ontario to find a constituency that would elect him, and although there are many safe constituencies in that province which would feel honored in electing the old veteran, thousands of people would believe that he only ran in Vancouver because he was certain of defeat at home. The Grits have a good friend in King Rab, and Blake will no doubt thank him publicly after the elections. But as a supporter of Sir John Macdonald's government, he will have to explain to the electors why he is so anxious to defeat Mr. Gordon, who has been as slavish a follower of Sir John as the latter could wish.

It is quite amusing to read the effusions of the sapient editor of the *Colonist*. Although the grittiest of Grits previous to 1878, he is now the most servile of tories. He tells us that the Grits "are demoralized and hopeless" in this province, when he knows there is no party politics in British Columbia and no parties. He advocates a "Conservative Club," nomination of a "Conservative ticket," and a fight on straight party lines. Without stopping to discuss the expediency or propriety of the advice thus tendered, we will ask our esteemed contemporary to explain in what position the province would be after the election, if the Liberal party came into power at Ottawa, and the six votes from British Columbia were pledged against the government? If we have received absolutely nothing (outside of the terms of Union) with six faithful henchmen voting solidly for the government, how much might we expect to get were the same "independence" exhibited by the noble six in opposing the next government? If the people of British Columbia are sighing for the introduction of eastern party politics, and will take the trouble to inform themselves on the questions which have thus far divided the two great parties, by all means let party politics be introduced. The effect might be something quite different from what the *Colonist* imagines. Certainly it could not be any worse for the Liberals than it is at the present time.

Our versatile political party fraud, the *Colonist* editor, should not join its proposed "Conservative club." We may want him as bottle washer in the Liberal club which would at once be started into life. He might find also—Edgar's friends ruling again at Ottawa—that it paid better to be a Grit door-keeper than to reign in the Tory camp. And he will do whatever pays best.

In New Westminster district four candidates—Donald Chisholm, D. McGillvray, James Codville and T. J. Trapp—are in the field and there are still several ambitious gentlemen to hear from. Although there is a strong Liberal vote in New Westminster, there is not a pronounced Liberal among those named.

Ex-Mayor Bate is mentioned as an opponent to Mr. Gordon. King Rab's attempt to boom Sir John must have been a failure, or, what is more probable, was found to be a mistake. It is a pity, because the spectacle of King Rab acting as a Moses to Sir John would have challenged the admiration of the political world.

More Arrests.

In this case it is the law-breaking heathen again. Yesterday Mr. J. D. Pemberton found four Chinamen in the act of felling and converting into cordwood ornamental oak trees on his property, Victoria district. He arrested two of them and took the tools of the two others, who got away in safety. They will be prosecuted under the Malicious Trespass Act of Canada.

New Steamer for Alaska.

Capt. Goodall, of Goodall, Perkins & Co., of San Francisco, is in Portland trying to make arrangements with the O. R. & N. Company for leasing the steamer Olympian for the Alaska route this summer. One drawback on this beautiful route has been the inferior steamers in the past. The Olympian is just the boat for the route.

Unpaid Taxes.

On the assessment roll, to be seen at the City Hall, the name of Amor De Cosmos is debited with unpaid taxes to the snug amount of $1,066.50. These taxes are for the years 1885 and 1886, and the prospects of the present council handling any of this gentleman's taxes are slim indeed.

Sent Up for Trial.

Judge Harrison to-day committed W. Seitz to stand his trial at the next assizes on the charge of obtaining a suit of clothes upon fraudulent representations. Bail was fixed at $400; prisoner in $200 and two sureties of $100 each. It has not yet been provided.

SURREY NOTES.

Municipal Matters—The New Council—Increase of Settlers.

And now the defeated candidate for municipal honors puts on a smiling face and confidentially remarks to his "dear friend," who voted against him, that he really did not want the office and is glad he did not get in. In Surrey we have not many defeated candidates, for we only had a contest for the reeveship and in one ward. For the former Mr. Jno. Armstrong took 51 votes and Mr. Thos. Shannon 37, resulting in a victory for the latter. In Ward IV. there was four candidates nominated, but one resigned. The poll stood: Huck, 12; Murphy, 10, and Dafoe, 20. The composition of the future council will be: Thos. Shannon, reeve; Ward I., Jas. Punch; Ward II., George Cann; Ward III., John Stewart; Ward IV., G. P. Dafoe; Ward V., W. T. Watson.

The balance sheet of the municipality shows a respectable surplus over liabilities. The increase in the population is shown by the fact that the voters' list last year showed 105 qualified voters raised this year to 184, a gain of more than 80 per cent. in one year.

Quite a large number of lots were sold for taxes on Wednesday last at the town hall. The buyers were Messrs. Murne, Corbould & McColl, Draper, Punch, Huck, Shannon and Milton. The prices were fair, considering the kind of sale, varying from $12 to $1 per acre. One gentleman who has let his taxes accumulate for some time came up to the scratch and paid up the night before the sale.

Messrs. J. D. Paris and A. Milton have again returned to our midst after having taken a prospecting trip for timber in a canoe along the rugged shores of Bute Inlet and surrounding channels.

The settlers here do not like the conduct of the government in respect to their action concerning certain roads, viz.: the Hall's Prairie and Coast Meridian. Late last fall Mr. Sproat came out and staked out $200 worth of corduroying on each, and gave us to understand that it would be done immediately, so as to make them passable during the winter season. Nothing has been heard of it since, and the roads have remained in a terrible condition all winter. The Coast Meridian is totally impassable for a horse team, the Hall's Prairie nearly so.

Water has been very high on the Serpentine flats this year, and has not gone down yet.

The Reward of True Merit.

The unprecedented sale of *Boschee's German Syrup* within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of Coughs, Colds and the severest Lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by Physicians, as it does not dry up a Cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble, heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctor's bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cts., large bottles.

Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness and Hay Fever.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research, however, has proved this to be a fact, and the result is that a simple remedy has been formulated whereby catarrh, catarrhal deafness and hay fever are cured in from one to three simple applications made at home. A pamphlet explaining this new treatment is sent free on receipt of stamp, by A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada.—*Christian Standard.*

Wants a Divorce.

In Portland on Tuesday last, says the Portland *News*, Mrs. Annie Dixon commenced proceedings to secure a divorce from Pratt C. Dixon, the defaulting C. P. R. agent. For cause of action plaintiff alleges ill-treatment and abuse from defendant when under the influence of liquor, which was very often. On Dec. 11, 1886, plaintiff alleges that Dixon appropriated large sums of money belonging to the Canadian Pacific Railway to his own use and deserted her, going to British Columbia and leaving her destitute. The black little fellow may be seen on Government street any day.

Asking for Investigation.

Capt. Urquhart has been in San Francisco for several weeks seeking an investigation in respect to the loss of the Barnard Castle in November last, but can find no one to take the matter up. The captain asks for an investigation, believing that it would exonerate him from blame. The insurance having been paid the owners are not anxious for an investigation, and the acting British Consul at San Francisco says the accident happened outside of his jurisdiction.

Mahrer's Victims.

J. H. Mahrer, the farrier, who skipped out on Monday's steamer, victimized a number of our citizens. Among other confiding customers, the Superintendent of Provincial Police regrets Mahrer's departure and the loss of several valuable beaver and other skins. The absconder was only a few months in the city, but seems to have got all the credit he wanted. He captured about $1000 in cash and furs then departed; no doubt to repeat the performance elsewhere.

Her Headquarters.

The Montreal *Herald* is of the opinion that if England has agreed to cede Port Hamilton to China, as the French papers say—though we do not understand how the French papers obtained their information—it would seem to mean that her headquarters for the Pacific and China coasts will be Vancouver Island and Hongkong. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has in various particulars changed the geography of the world.

Hauled Up.

The steamer Barbara Boscowitz, which met with a slight mishap a short time ago when being hauled up on Laing's Ways, was successfully hauled up to-day. The ways having been repaired are now as good as new.

B. C. Stationery and Printing Co.

The Gospel Choir by Ira D. Sanky, 65c; Select Notes on the International S. S. Lessons, $150. Chambers' Encyclopædia, cloth, $20. Webster's Dictionary, Indexed, $14. See our 12 mos., at 60c.

J. B. Ferguson, Manager, next door to the post-office.

CONVERTED INDIANS.

Dr. Withrow's Views on Indian Missions in this Province.

The Conversion of Mrs. Deix, a Pioneer Belle of '62.

Rev. Dr. Withrow, of Toronto, who was in Victoria last summer, writes as follows in *Home and School* of the Indian missions of the Methodist church. The parties referred to are well known to all old-timers, and to them the story of the conversion will be of interest:

The history of the Indian missions of the Methodist church on the Pacific coast is one of the most remarkable in missionary annals. Of this we were strongly reminded as we visited, in the city of Victoria, the neat and commodious Indian chapel, whose cost was, to a considerable extent, defrayed by the Indians themselves. In the presence of Mrs. Deix, one of the principal agents in promoting this work, we heard its story recounted by Bro. McKay, one of its faithful helpers for many years. The first Indian mission services in the city were held in a whiskey saloon hired for the purpose. There came one night to the door Mrs. Deix, then

A PAGAN CHIEFTESS;

but her antagonism to Christianity would not allow her to enter. At length her prejudice was overcome, she attended the services, and was soon soundly converted. From that hour the burden of her prayers was that her pagan son and his wife, six hundred miles up the coast, might be brought to Victoria that they also might be converted. Contrary to all expectation they came with a score of kinsfolk, in midwinter to Victoria. But her faith was subjected to another trial. They refused to attend the Christian worship and mocked at her religious convictions. The power of the Christian song and Christian testimony, however, overcame their prejudices and soon the son and wife and many more were converted, among them the David Salaaston, who all too soon wore out his young life in fervent preaching of the new joys of salvation among the northern tribes. Dr. Punshon, who listened with delight to his burning words, declared him to be one of the most eloquent speakers he ever heard. From this apparently inadequate beginning has come, in the providence of God, the wonderfully successful Indian missions at Port Simpson, Bella-Bella, Bella-Coola, and Naas River, with their

HUNDREDS OF CONVERTED INDIANS

and transformed villages where Christian prayer and praise have succeeded the pagan orgies of savage tribes.

Mrs. Deix, who is still a woman in the prime of life, and of great energy of character, at the service we had the privilege to attend, related in fervent words her experience—first in English, then, as her heart warmed, in her native tongue; and was followed in like manner by several others. The singing was a special feature. In rich, sweet voices, and with a tear-compelling pathos, they sang in their own tongue the familiar tunes, "Rescue the Perishing," "Ring the Bells of Heaven," and "Shall we Gather at the River." Few things exhibit stronger evidence of the transforming power of Divine grace than the contrast between the Christian life and character of these converted Indians and the squalor and wretchedness of the still pagan Indians on the reserve near the city.

In company with the Rev. Mr. Percival, to whose unwearying kindness our visit to Victoria owes much of its pleasure and profit, we visited this village. The house, like most of

THE INDIAN LODGES,

on the west coast, was a large house of logs with slab roof, occupied in common by several families, each with its own fire upon the bare earth floor, and its own domestic outfit. This is very meagre—a few woven mats, a bed upon a raised dais, a few pots and pans. As we entered, a low plaintive croon or wail greeted our ears. This we found came from a forlorn-looking woman in wretched garb, crouching beside a few embers. As we drew near she lapsed into sullen silence, from which no effort could move her. Yet that these poor people have their tender affections we saw evidence in the neighboring graveyard, in the humble attempts to house and protect the graves of their dead. We noticed one pathetic memorial of parental affection in a little house with a glass window, on which was written the tribute of love and sorrow, "In memory of Jim." Within was a child's carriage, dusty and time-stained, doubtless the baby carriage of little Jim. An instinct old as humanity, yet ever new, led the sorrowing parents to devote what was most precious to the memory of their child.

FROM REVELSTOKE.

Lost in the Mountains—Snow Five Feet Deep—Business.

REVELSTOKE, B. C. Jan. 14.—Several heavy snow slides to-day. Snow bank bridge carried away.

A party of engineers sent out by the local government to survey a wagon road to the Big Bend gold mines, and several miners are reported lost and a relief party is to be sent out at once.

It has been snowing constantly for three days. Main street is almost impassable. The snow is five feet deep. Business is very quiet. Merchants are waiting patiently for the spring boom.

The advancement of our town is hindered by the dispute between the C. P. R. and Farwell with reference to the ownership of it.

The construction of a railway from here south through the Kootenay district would do much for us and would be a good investment of capital. The future of our town depends on the good will of the C. P. R., the result of mining operations and the construction of this branch railroad.

Chinese Atrocity.

NORTH YAKIMA, M. T., Jan. 16.—A Chinaman, who works on the Northern Pacific construction at Clellann, having had a quarrel with two of his countrymen, placed a large powder cartridge between them while they were asleep, and lighting a fuse he went to a place of safety. The explosion blew out the entire side of one of the Chinamen, while the other was so badly mutilated that he cannot recover. The homicide has been taken in charge by the sheriff. This horrible crime presents itself in a peculiar light to the Chinese here. They appear to have no thought of its atrocious nature, but express themselves in a wild sort of admiration of its novelty and success.

TROUBLE BREWING.

The Fisheries Question—Action Taken by Congress.

The full text of Senator Edmund's bill relative to the Fishery question was reported to Congress yesterday. It is a lengthy document. The Senate Committee report accompanying the bill says that the pretension is ill-founded that has been for some time asserted by the Government of Great Britain that American fishing vessels, or others, have no right except at the pleasure of the British Government to be in, or to prosecute lawful pursuits, in the great arms of sea extending between the parts of the main land belonging to the British, and which are more than six marine miles broad. The three mile limit is construed by the committee to mean three miles from shore, irrespective of headlands. The report deals at length with the treaties with Great Britain upon the subject, and quotes from the Dominion Government defense. What the committee consider American fishermen may or may do in North American waters, under the laws as they now stand, is stated. It would seem that it is the deliberate purpose of the British Government to leave it to the individual discretion of each one of the numerous magistrates, fishery officers and customs officers of the Dominion of Canada, to seize and bring into port any American vessel, fishing or other, that he finds within any harbor in Canada, or hovering within Canadian waters. The statute does not even except those Canadian waters in which along a large part of the southern coast and the whole of the western coast of Newfoundland, they are now entitled to fish, to say nothing of the vast extent of the continental coast of Canada." The committee declared that it is their firm opinion that this legislation is in violation of the treaty of 1818 and of the principles of comity and good neighborhood, and says: "Had it been intended to harass and embarrass American fishing and other vessels, to make it impracticable for them to enjoy their treaty and other common rights, such legislation would have been perfectly adapted to that end."

PERSONALS.

From Monday's Daily.

Miss Lola Collin, the elocutionist, was a passenger by the Mexico to-day from San Francisco.

Mr. W. N. Bole, M. P. P. for New Westminster, is stopping at Mr. McDonald's, James Bay.

Mr. J. E. Chapman, a Yukon miner, returned from San Francisco to-day. He will start for the north on the March steamer and go on to the head waters of the Yukon at the time of the ice breaking in the spring.

Dr. and Mrs. Walkem returned to the city to-day. Mrs. Walkem's health, we are sorry to hear, is still in a precarious condition.

From Tuesday's Daily.

Mr. C. A. Biggar, D. L. S., of Calgary, left for Ottawa to-day via the Northern Pacific.

Mr. George F. Kyle left for New York this morning to be absent about two months.

Mr. J. Parver Richardson, of Baltimore, Md., is in the city and stopping at the Douglas House.

Mr. Hypolite Montplaisir, M. P., for Champlain, Que., was on his way to this city last week, and came as far as Winnipeg. There he got the election "tip" and made great haste to the east, deferring his visit to another season.

Mr. Ripley of the Bow River coal mine has gone east to Nova Scotia for miners. It is his intention to work those mines to their utmost capacity. The article is reported to be a first class one and the demand certain to be great.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Mr. L. R. Johnson, master mechanic for C. P. R. at Yale, is at the Oriental.

Mr. Geo. E. Adams, chief storekeeper C. P. R., Donald, arrived down last night.

Mr. J. H. Ross, of the Vancouver *News*, is in the city.

Hon. W. Smithe is still confined to bed with rheumatism, and may not be present at the opening of the House.

Mr. R Dunsmuir, M. P. P., for Nanaimo, returned from his constituency last night. He was up getting a "pointer" or two previous to the opening of the House.

Mr. Ed. Allen, M. P. P., of Lillooet, and James Orr, M. P. P., of New Westminster, arrived in the city last night to attend the approaching session of the Legislature.

Mr. H. S. Flood, formerly of Neustadter Bros., of San Francisco, but now representing E. & S. Heller, importers of dry goods and manufacturers of gents' furnishing goods, arrived in this city on Monday per steamship Mexico, to see his numerous friends for the new house.

Senator McInnes, of New Westminster, is in the city and a guest at the Oriental. The Senator states that his information from the east leaves no room to doubt the approaching defeat of the Conservative party.

From Thursday's Daily.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fry are at Roccabella.

Mr. Wm. Lohse is still very ill. No change for the better has occurred since he was first confined to the house.

Mr. Clinton G. Ballentyne returned from a business trip to the mainland last night via Vancouver, which he reports as having made great progress since his last visit.

Mr. James Orr, M. P. P., arrived last night and will remain for the session.

Mr. M. Humber returned from Vancouver last night.

Messrs. J. B. Lovell, C. G. Ballentyne and G. H. Fletcher came over from the mainland last evening.

Free Trade.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefitted the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with *Green's August Flower* and *Boschee's German Syrup*, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The *August Flower* for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the *German Syrup* for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size.

The last issue of the *Canada Gazette* contains notice of the appointment of Lieutenant P. Woollacott, V. B., to the captaincy of the Victoria Rifle Company, vice Capt. Green, resigned.

FATAL PAIR OF SHEARS.

A Mother with a Pair of Shears Murders Three of Her Family.

Mortally Wounds Two Others and Then Suicides.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 20.—A horrible murder was committed here this morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. James Cabalekis is a well to do carpenter living on Independence street, near the city limits. He has had steady employment all winter. His oldest son worked with him. This morning he and his son went to work, shortly before 7 o'clock. The mother, Antoinette, had been out of temper at the breakfast table. Directly after breakfast she sent Henry, her 18 year old son to a grocery near by, and still another son to a milk depot. When they returned they could not get into the house. Going into the back yard they saw James, 13 years old, in the water-closet, bleeding from 16 wounds in his left side. They hastened away and called their elder brother, who had gone off with his father. On returning the three brothers forced an entrance to the house. They discovered Lony, a beautiful 18-year-old girl bleeding from a dozen cuts in her left side, lying on the floor. Near by were Carrie, 5 years old; Antoinette, 3 years old, and Eliza, 3 months old, all dead from dreadful stabs near the heart. A bloody pair of shears told the story. A hunt was then made for the mother; she was found in the cellar hanging from the rafters, dead. She had killed her three children and mortally injured two others, and then suicided. The two children who were still alive, were removed to a neighbor's house; but they will die. No cause for the terrible deed is given. The husband does not think that his wife was insane.

The Alaska Commercial Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Henry W. Elliott, agent in this city of the Alaska Commercial Company, says the published statement, and credited to Governor Swineford, of Alaska, to the effect that the Alaska Commercial Company has opposed the extension of the land laws to that territory, is without foundation. The Alaska Commercial Company, he says, does not desire to oppose, and has not exercised any influence either way, for or against, the extension of the land laws to that territory; but he himself has favored such extension, because, from his knowledge of Alaska, he believes it to be as Governor Swineford also believes it, to be necessary to the development and settlement of the country.

Jumps From a Train.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—A passenger on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, named Reed, who is supposed to be a member of the firm of Reed Brothers, San Francisco, jumped from a moving train this morning outside the city and begun running across the snow and disappeared in the woods. Several of the passengers followed him and took him in charge as he was apparently demented. He is now at Cook Co. Asylum.

The name of the San Francisco man who jumped from the train is now stated to be Reese and not Reed. He is young, well dressed, and says he is a member of a large clothing firm in San Francisco. He is undoubtedly insane.

A Triple Murder.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—Information of a triple murder has just been received at the Central Station. The report says a woman killed her three children and attempted to murder the remaining two and then suicided. The affair occured at Bryley's Park, about four miles from the Central police office.

London News of To-day.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Italian government has bought the National Line S. S. America and will convert her into an armed cruiser.

Henry M. Stanley is flooded with letters from good men who wish to accompany his expedition for the relief of Ermin Bey, and he has found it difficult to select from so many competent applicants the few required.

The British Government has supplied the expedition with majors and lieutenants of engineers. Stanley is determined to reach Ermin Bey by July at the latest. He will meet Dr. Junkers at Port Said, on his way out, and establish a station some distance from the Congo on the route to Lake Victoria Nyanza to be used as his base of operations.

French Invasion of Germany.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—Attention has been drawn to the fact that the French government is buying large quantities of timber in Alsace Lorraine, with the apparent purpose of building wooden barracks at various points along the frontier. The German theory of France's object in this work is that she wishes to facilitate an invasion of German territory.

PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME.

Annual Meeting and Report—Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Protestant Orphans' Home was held at the Home on Tuesday evening last.

Mr. J. H. Lawson, secretary, submitted the annual report of the committee. It stated that during the year a home had been provided for 32 children, and that since last report 9 children had been admitted and 13 disposed of, leaving the number at present 19—8 boys and 11 girls. The statement of the treasurer showed the income of the year, including balance, to be $2,833.64; payments, $2,372.58; balance on hand, $461.06. Included in the expenditure is the sum of $1,000, payment in full of the mortgage debt. The valuable property, consisting of three lots and substantial buildings, is now entirely free from debt. The children, as heretofore, have received much attention and kindness from many friends, and liberal donations are acknowledged from Dunsmuir & Sons, Vancouver Coal Co., Scotch Amateurs, Rev. Thos. Somerville's lecture, Council of Victoria, a friend "for Jesus' sake," and gratuitous professional services from Dr. Milne.

The following officers were elected for 1887: President, A. A. Green; Secretary, J. H. Lawson; Treasurer, Jas. Hutcheson. Committee of Management, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. W. W. Percival, Jas. Hutcheson, J. H. Lawson, J. F. McMillan, David Spencer, Rev. R. Stephenson, A. A. Green, A. J. Langley, N. Shakespeare, R. P. Rithet, J. O. Taylor. Ladies' Committee—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Hutcheson, Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Percival, Mrs. Cridge, Mrs. Barwood, Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Higgins.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1886.

THE *Colonist* has at last discovered that there is a Liberal element in this city and terms it an "insignificant" one. That journal may yet find out that bee-like though small in stature and "insignificant" in the eyes of our contemporary, they are industrious and yet will make their sting felt in a manner as that sheet will not relish.

A TRAVELER from the maritime provinces informed a reporter of the Montreal *Gazette* that Sir JOHN will obtain a decided majority in Prince Edward Island; in New Brunswick it will be almost a 'clean sweep' for him; while in Nova Scotia his majority will be very little, if any, reduced. The secession movement is beginning now to react against its promoters.

TORONTO *Telegram* (Independent): But Mr. BLAKE, rather than Sir CHARLES TUPPER, is the coming man, and when Sir JOHN disappears many who are now to be found in the ranks of the Conservatives will find their way over to Mr. BLAKE. It is not saying too much for the Liberal leader that in intellectual force and high moral character he is the equal of any man in the public life of the new world. His time will come.

THE boodle organ of this city urges the formation of a Conservative club in order to regulate who shall and shall not present themselves for election in this city. Leading Conservatives are of the opinion that the interests of the city are as safe in the hands of "independent" men as they have been in the past. They deprecate in the strongest terms the attempted introduction of party politics by so vacillating a sheet as the *Colonist*, in the sincerity of which they do not take the slightest interest.

A WASHINGTON special says it is understood that the negotiations with the Chinese government, to which allusion was made in the President's message, for such a modification of existing treaties as will absolutely prevent the introduction of Chinese coolie labor into this country, have just been brought to a successful termination, and that in a few days an amended treaty, covering this point, will be submitted to the Senate for ratification by the State Department. The Chinese Embassy are much gratified at the satisfactory conclusion reached.

REFERRING to the return of Sir CHARLES TUPPER the Montreal *Gazette* says: No public man, if we except Sir JOHN MACDONALD, stands higher in the estimation of the people than Sir CHARLES TUPPER, or possesses their confidence to so great a degree, or has rendered more distinguished service to the country. Next to the veteran premier, he is the Nestor of Canadian politics, a man who had achieved the highest position in his native province before confederation, and who after its consummation became at once a prominent figure in the Dominion parliament.

THERE are serious dissensions in the cabinet says an Ottawa dispatch, over the prospects of Sir CHARLES TUPPER returning to Canada and entering the ministry with the view to succeed to the Conservative leadership. Sir HECTOR LANGEVIN, Hon. THOMAS WHITE and Hon. J. A. CHAPLEAU, who have aspirations in that way themselves, strongly oppose such an arrangement. One of the cabinet ministers flatly denies that Sir CHARLES intends to re-enter the ministry, and says he is coming out to consult the ministry about the C. P. R. arrangement and the proposed treaty with Spain. Appearances indicate that an important section of the Conservative party will not accept Sir CHARLES as their prospective leader.

MANY people continue to speak of the provincial legislative body as a parliament. It is not a parliament. There is but one parliament in Canada—that which meets at Ottawa. The British North America act says, "There shall be one parliament for Canada, consisting of the Queen, an upper house styled the Senate, and the House of Commons." Further, the act says, "There shall be a legislature for Ontario, (and the several provinces named in the act) consisting of the Lieut.-Governor and of one house, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario." If we apply the incorrect name and speak of provincial parliaments, we only confuse things. If we apply the proper names and speak of the Parliament of Canada and the Legislature of British Columbia people will understand exactly what is meant. It will be observed that the Queen, acting through her representative the Governor-General, is a party to the acts of the Parliament of Canada; but she is not a party to legislation. The legislative assembly is composed only of members, elected by the people, and the Lieut.-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General.

IT is truly refreshing to read the *Colonist's* homily on its "recognized political principles." Every one in Victoria and in the province knows that Mr. J. D. EDGAR ganged well the *Colonist's* "recognized political principles" and with the glittering shilling placed in the hands of its conductors bought their "principles" as he would so many sheep at the shambles. "Principles" with that sheet are as chaff before the wind when dollars and cents are discernible. Already it betrayed the best interests of this city and province in the most bare faced JUDAS ISCARIOT fashion. So long as the EDGAR balm lasted, so long did it uphold the MACKENZIE administration as being the embodiment of all that was pure, honest and progressive. In the horizon of the east it beholds the uprising of a band who knew not the political JOSEPHS of the past, and are determined to obliterate party lines and work in unison for the welfare and prosperity of the country—preferring the latter to party and "boodleism," a peculiar species of politics thoroughly in accord with the affinities of our Government street contemporary. But still the good work will go on, notwithstanding the fear which pervades every line of the article in the *Colonist* of this morning.

THE ELECTIONS.

Promptly with the announcement of the dissolution of the House of Commons, Messrs. N. SHAKESPEARE, a late member, ex-COMM. ROBERTSON, and Hon. T. B. HUMPHREYS have proclaimed themselves candidates in Victoria City and District. Mr. SHAKESPEARE says he is a supporter of the "Liberal Conservative party," Mr. HUMPHREYS is a supporter of "Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD," while Mr. ROBERTSON has not defined his position. In a constituency where there are no party politics, and where party lines cannot be drawn, it seems to us to be a most unpolitic thing for any candidate to pronounce himself in favor of either party. Supposing Sir JOHN MACDONALD'S party goes back to the House in a minority, as there is every reason to believe it will, Mr. SHAKESPEARE, if elected will forever remain in the cold shades of opposition, and would be of as little use to Victoria as a chip would be in his matutinal porridge. We want two honest, independent representatives who will not follow the beck and call of either party whip, and among the baker's dozen mentioned as probable candidates we sincerely hope two such men may be found. Let us have country first and 'party' a long way after.

In the district of Vancouver it will be observed that Mr. D. W. GORDON, the late member has again entered the field as "a firm supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party, whose wise policy," he claims, "has raised the Dominion of Canada to her present exalted position." THE TIMES will accord Mr. GORDON the credit of being an industrious, painstaking representative; a decided improvement upon his predecessor; and we willingly bear testimony to the fact that he has worked early and late for the interest of his constituents. He, unfortunately, like the other members sent from this province "went it blind" with the government on each and every question. This may have been right and proper for Mr. GORDON, according to his lights. He thus tacitly endorsed the policy of the "boodlers;" voted for millions to be spent in subsidizing eastern railways running through the constituencies of supporters of the government, and whose votes and influence were thus secured by a direct bribe. Mr. GORDON will be called upon to explain why it was that he and his colleagues from British Columbia failed in securing even a single cent for the erection of public buildings, railway extension or any other public improvements, outside a few thousand dollars—a mere drop in the bucket—to meet the actual requirements, or for river and harbor improvements." Canada's position in a certain sense, is an exalted one; but at a cost of over $250,000,000 that fame has been attained. The expenditure has been an enormous one, while the return therefrom is certainly very problematical. It is the general belief that a very decided majority of the people of Canada will repudiate the claim made by Mr. GORDON and other straight-laced Conservative satellites that the policy of Sir JOHN'S government for the past nine years has been a "wise" one. Opposition is threatened to Mr. GORDON, who worked very energetically against the return of Mr. DUNSMUIR at the provincial elections in July last. It is reported that the black diamond king has not forgotten the pledge he then made, but that he still continues to nurse his wrath and keep it warm, and that at the proper time he will induce some one to enter the list with Mr GORDON. Already the names of Messrs. ex-mayor BATE, T. E. PECK and J. P. PLANTA have been mentioned in connection with a contest in the Island District.

CAPT. IRVING ON HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

CAPT. JOHN IRVING endorses the views expressed by THE TIMES, about a year ago, in reference to our harbor and the indifference displayed regarding it by the government and our representatives. That agitation, set on foot by this journal, was considered by the Board of Trade and by the City Council, each sending a memorial to the city's representatives at Ottawa, while the House was in session. It is stated that the only notice taken of these memorials was their submission to the proper department and there they were pigeon holed; not even being deemed worthy a courteous acknowledgment, so far as known to us. The Captain is quite correct in his statement that, "nothing has been done for the shipping interests of Victoria." He is of the opinion that the present is a critical period in our history, and that it is necessary some one should be sent to the Commons whose influence would be such as to secure a sufficient appropriation to deepen and otherwise improve the harbor accommodation. The captain believes himself to be "the man for Galway" in this respect and hints that he will test the popular vote of Victorians as to whether they entertain a similar belief. It may be well to inform the Captain of a fact of, which he and a great many others here appear to be in the dark. It is this: That so long as a government is certain of the vote of a solid contingent from any province, so long will it refuse granting that section any concessions. The government is right, for it knows that such representatives as have been sent from this province for many years back dare not kick; that in fact they are bound hand and foot to vote for its measures "once when right and twice when in the wrong." If we are not mistaken Sir JOHN MACDONALD himself at one time represented this city for a parliamentary term. What did he do for the harbor? or, for that matter, for the province, beyond making arrangements with a company to complete the Canadian Pacific. Will his admirers point to any one act he placed on the statute book, outside of that work, in the interest of this city, its trade or its commerce? In 1872 Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, when he, like unto his chieftain, was driven from his constituency in the east, found shelter in or adjacent to this city. But what did he accomplish? He was Minister of Finance; had control of the purse strings, but none will be able to distinguish that his works do follow him. Such are the inevitable results of party subservency, and this Captain IRVING will, like all who have preceded him, find to be the fact—a stern political reality.

OUR MINERAL LANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—Allow me through your columns to state a series of facts regarding the Nicola quartz mining field. A company started here in October, 1885, calling themselves by the nomenclature of the Nicola Milling and Mining Co., superintended by a manager. This manager, after jumping by authority, gained through a legal quibble all the claims taken up by others, and on which considerable work had been done, started a tunnel to exploit ground. This tunnel, according to the mineral law, would give him a right to all lodes cut by it if not before occupied. It was faulty from the start in design and construction, as it ran on a descending incline into the hill, therefore the water had constantly to be bailed out of it; in fact it became a decided *bore* for the working men, and work was given up on it. The company then commenced to exploit seven claims on mountain above, taken up by them and surveyed by a government surveyor. This action on their part was contrary to the provisions of the Mineral Act, which state that no incorporated company shall hold more than one claim on the same lode. The only act on which they could base their right to take up 7 claims would be the different lode hypothesis. Now, sir, the block of land containing the seven claims is 2000 feet in breadth and 6000 in length (you can inform yourself of this fact by looking at map of lots in Lands and Works Department, Victoria). For seven different lodes to exist in this space is physically impossible, a fact scientific men are well aware of. I may say here that the only mill to be started by this company was a mince mill, operated by two Chinamen, manager, and 8 or 9 white men to assist. The manager spent his time in constantly traveling from Nicola to Victoria to hunt up grist for the mill. The amount of actual work done on the seven claims stands as follows (S. C.): I went over ground, copy of government map in hand, and assisted by a practical mining hand.—On lot 586 a hole has been sunk, value $10. On lot 587, nothing has been done. On lot 588, a shaft 50 feet deep, value $500. On Lot 589, a shaft 15 feet deep, valued $100. On lot 590 nothing done. On lot 591, a shaft 10 feet deep, $50. This shaft was jumped from Mr. Winters, who did the work. On lot 592, shaft 50 feet deep, value $500. Thus you will see that only $1150 worth of work has been actually done on the seven claims, whereas the law requires that $3500 worth of work be done. The company has now applied for a title to the seven claims from the government. You can judge from statements made if they be entitled to it or not. I am credibly informed that money was advanced on mortgage, or the mines bonded to well known parties in Victoria, and that they now own the property. These gentlemen were up here the other day to see the claim, stayed two days and staked off eight claims more, so that this Victoria ring will now hold by purchase or otherwise fifteen claims, 22,500 feet or 4½ miles of mineral claims. Now, sir, I wish to ask fathers of families, young growing men, and citizens generally of British Columbia, if they are willing that this sort of thing be allowed. If all our mineral lands are to be absorbed by speculators coming between capitalist and miner, for a mere trifle paid the government, gaining title thereby to ground which may contain millions, where is the chance of any man in the future obtaining a claim. Where is the place for independent and manly enterprise. Are all our citizens to become hewers of wood and drainers of water for Dunsmuir, the Kootenay Co., and others; are we to make the country a second Russia or a second Ireland. I have lately found, miles away from my present location, rich mineral croppings. I say, let the ground stand unoccupied until miners arrive to take it up. I do not want to see speculators swarm round like blow flies in summer. I shall finally refer all citizens desirous to be informed of the baneful effects attending the monopolies of mineral lands to the number of the San Francisco *Mining and Scientific Press*, dated 13 Nov., 1886, and read then of the Mariposa mineral grant, confirmed to John Feemont, and which contains 70 square miles of mineral lands. I remain for the present, yours respectfully, W. D. P.

INTERIOR ITEMS

Clipped and Condensed from the Inland Sentinel.

Andrew Noble, who has had several contracts with the C. P. R. during the past season, and builder of the Grand Pacific Hotel, will leave for England in a few days. Mr. Noble will return early in the spring and go into contracting on a much larger scale than he has done in the past.

Mr. Joseph Christian, of Okanagan Mission, was in town this week and reports stock doing well, fodder being in abundance. His brother Mr. L. Christian, who left the province four years ago, returned on the 29th ultimo, bringing his wife and family, with him, and intends to reside here permanently. Mr. Christian has also brought six other settlers with him.

Application will be made to the Legislative Assembly for an act to incorporate a Water Works Company in Kamloops.

Coutlie's ball on the evening of the 6th was pronounced a success by those present.

Miss Smith, of Vicktria, is visiting at Mr. Armitage's, Nicola.

John Clapperton, Esq., has gone to Victoria on government business. He leaves for Britain early in February.

Ranchers are busily engaged in feeding cattle.

Mr. A. Postill, of Spallumcheen, is the guest of the Rev. Mr. Chisholm, Nicola. It is said that he is worshipping at the shrine of Venus. His friends wish him all success.

Mr. Jones, student of Queen's University, Kingston, preached for the Rev. Mr. Chisholm last Sunday. He goes to look after the interests of the Presbyterian church at Spence's Bridge, and other points along the C. P. R., between Kamloops and Yale.

At the annual meeting of the directors of Kamloops hospital, the financial statement showed a balance of $335 against the hospital. Complaints having been made of Dr. Tunstall's exorbitant charges to patients, a resolution was adopted requesting him to fix a graduated scale of prices and to make a rebate on former charges, otherwise that he be requested to resign.

After the provincial and municipal elections had been concluded in Kingston, Ont., Bishop Cleary called upon the unsuccessful candidate in the recent election, and then upon J. H. Metcalfe, M. P. P., Sir Richard Cartwright; Hon. George A. Kirkpatrick, winding up with presenting his compliments to the editors of the three local journals.

The latest news from all quarters is to the effect that the Remedial Compound is accomplishing much more than has been claimed or could be expected of it. Its effect upon the female system is marvellous. See advertisement. *

COAST DEFENCES.

The United States' Defenceless Coast--No Fear of Conquest.

The Crimean War---England's Maritime Resources.

The first number of *Scribner's Magazine* contains an interesting article, by Captain F. V. Greene, on the subject of "Our Defenceless Coasts," in which he sets forth the importance of providing defences for the seaboard cities. Capt. Greene says that there is no fear that any foreign nation will attempt the conquest of the United States, but that an immense amount of wealth gathered in the cities on the coasts might be destroyed by hostile fleets. Upon this point the writer says: "No nation which has a great army has the mercantile marine for transporting it across the sea. Before England could raise an army of respectable size, or before any of the continental powers could build or buy the ships to transport their armies, we could raise a force of our own amply sufficient to repel the invaders, and by means of our railroads we could concentrate it at any point on the coast while the foreign army was being landed. In proof of this we have only to remember that in the Crimean war the maritime resources of England were taxed to the utmost in order to maintain an army abroad which never had an effective strength of 50,000 men; and in 1879, when England prepared to make war on Russia, it required four months to get 60,000 men ready for embarkation, and an additional force of 30,000 men, which were promised in two months more, exhausted her entire strength available for foreign service. All idea, therefore, of any nation attempting the conquest of this country may be rejected as purely chimerical. To attack us with 100,000 men would be but child's play, and to attempt to carry on war across three thousand miles of ocean with a nation which has maintained over one million of men under arms would be the act of a madman. But the very elements of wealth and population which have made

AN INVASION IMPOSSIBLE

have brought an increase of danger in another direction. We have built upon the shores of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the northern lakes a series of great cities, containing an aggregate population of more than five million souls and destructible property which is carried on the assessors' books with a valuation of $4,000,000,000 (and has probably an actual value of nearly twice as much), yielding annually a product in manufactured goods alone valued at over $1,000,000,000. If our relations with England should become strained on account of the fisheries, the interoceanic canal or any other question, the same or a stronger fleet would naturally rendezvous at Halifax or Bermuda, just as a similar fleet went to Constantinople in 1879, and to Alexandria in 1882. Forty-eight hours would suffice to bring them to New York, where a few days at the most would be necessary to destroy our existing fortifications, a few more to remove the torpedoes that we meanwhile might have placed, and then the city of New York would be at its mercy. Its destruction, or a ransom running into the hundreds of millions, would be the inevitable result unless we yielded our diplomatic claims, which would not be to the interest of the United States. The question, then, is, what forts be built? And the answer to that depends on two factors, one of which is public opinion, and the other is the necessities of partisan politics as interpreted by the leaders in Congress. Mr. Tilden wrote last June that he knew that public opinion was overwhelmingly in favor of fortifications, and he based his judgment on the views of over 700 newspapers. On the other hand Mr. Randall thinks it not good politics for his party to spend large sums on forts, and he is a very shrewd judge of popular opinion. As for the public at large, it is doubtful if it is as yet actively in favor of forts. The cities of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville know very well that

NO FOREIGN FORCE

can directly injure them, and they hardly realize the indirect injury which would result to their trade from a loss of property in New York or other seaports. The vast population of the interior states is much more anxious to see the public money spent for improving their rivers, from which, in spite of the abuses of the river and harbor bills, they see an immediate advantage, than to have it invested in insurance for seacoast cities. Even on the lakes people do not realize their danger. They have seen comparatively small expenditures in making lake harbors and ports result in building up a commerce which rivals that of the entire seacoast. They do not realize that, while under existing treaties neither England nor the United States can maintain any naval force on the lakes, yet on the outbreak of war England can send through the Welland canal three vessels, with over 400 guns, while we are absolutely powerless. The Welland canal can carry vessels of 13 feet draught, the Erie only 7 feet. So long as we leave the Erie canal in its present condition we leave it in England's power on the outbreak of war to destroy Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit and a number of smaller cities, and, unless the English vessels could be stopped by torpedoes in the Detroit river, Chicago and Milwaukee as well. The question finally resolves itself to this: Our harbors on the ocean and lake shores are defenseless against existing navies. It is wise to leave them so when we have the means to protect them? It never has been so considered until within the last few years. Who can name any reasons why such a risk is more justifiable now than it has been in the past? Does not the enormous increase in property values render the risk greater now than it ever has been before?

Death of Gen. Hazen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—Gen. W. B. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer of the United States Army, died at Washington of diabetes at 8 o'clock this evening. General Hazen was born at West Hartford, Windsor County, Vermont, the 27th of Sept., 1830. His early life was passed in Ohio, to which State his parents moved in 1833, and he entered West Point Military Academy from that State. He took a conspicuous part in the rebellion.

Fire in Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—Specials from Alliance, Ohio, report a big fire raging there. The loss already reaching more than one hundred thousand dollars. The fire started in Evans & Co. shoe store about 8 o'clock this morning and spread quickly to adjoining buildings on both sides. At 10 o'clock six brick buildings had been destroyed. The fire is still raging.

Admittance Refused.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.—Sheriff Matson declares he will not permit the marriage of the condemned anarchist, Spies, and the young woman, named Vanzandt, to occur, as long as Spies remains in jail under his charge. The sheriff expresses surprise that the parents of the girl should allow her to meet a condemned criminal. When Miss Vanzandt appeared at the jail this morning she was refused admittance by the guards, as orders had been issued to allow no one to see the anarchists.

DOMINION ELECTION.

Progress of the Conflict--The Contending Hosts being Arranged in Battle Array.

OTTAWA, Jan. 19.—It is rumored here that some important changes will be announced in a few days. It appears to be generally accepted that Sir Alex. Campbell will be made Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

Chapleau is reported to have resigned his seat in the Dominion Cabinet owing to disagreement with his colleagues.

A pamphlet has been issued in which the Hon. Thomas White and Sir David Macpherson defend their Northwest alleged mal-administration.

A special cable says that Sir Charles Tupper did not get away from Southampton until Saturday night, the steamer having been detained by a fog. He has not yet decided to accept the Finance portfolio in the Dominion Cabinet, wishing first to land in Canada and prospect a little.

Joseph Tasche has declined re-nomination for Ottawa. Mackintosh, his English colleague, in the representation of the city cannot secure the nomination and will run for Russell. Perley and Robellard will be the Conservative ticket.

ROSS TO RESIGN.

MONTREAL, Jan. 19.—It is rumored in political circles here that the Hon. Mr. Ross will retire, and that the Hon. Mr. Taillon will be called upon to form a ministry.

THE CONTEST IN MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—The *Free Press* this morning says: We are authorized by trusted friends of Sir Donald Smith to state positively that he will contest Winnipeg at the approaching Dominion election and that he is now on his way here from England. The electors are asked not to commit themselves till his arrival and an opportunity is given him to explain his position. It is said his platform will satisfy all friends of provincial rights. Sir Donald will be opposed by Duncan McArthur and Hugh Sutherland, M. P.

A LIBERAL FOR LISGAR.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—A meeting of the Lisgar Liberals was held yesterday. Mr. Thos Cannon was present on behalf of Mr. Ross, the present member, and announced that while Mr. Ross, if elected, would not support a motion of want of confidence in the government he would give the Liberals a general support. Goldwin Smith, J. H. Ashdown and A. A. McArthur were then nominated, and upon a ballot being taken A. A. McArthur was chosen as the Liberal candidate. His election is certain.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Jan. 19.—The Liberals were not taken unawares. The warning note sounded by Mr. Blake in his address at Guelph in November was taken by the Liberals and acted upon vigorously. It is understood that the constitutional question then raised by him as to the status of the House under the new franchise act decided the question of bringing on the election at this time. Sir John believed Mr. Blake's contention to be wrong; but other authorities differed with him and endorsed Mr. Blake's views. The Liberals enter upon the conflict with a greater confidence of securing victory than at any previous period since Confederation.

The Conservatives are disorganized. A fight is going on between the *World* of this city and the Hamilton *Spectator* for the position vacated by the *Mail* as the leading organ of the party.

It is felt that no shuffle of the political cards will not now save the Conservative party from its impending doom. Large secessions from the ranks of the Conservatives are being made daily to the Liberal fold under whose banner, led by Mr Blake, they believe the country can be saved from going to pieces.

The plan of the campaign of the Liberals is a comprehensive one, and is receiving the support of all classes, creeds and color. Edward Blake is rapidly supplanting Sir John A Macdonald in the affections of the people. Wherever he goes he is fairly lionized. His health never was better, nor his hopes more buoyant. He does not claim a victory for himself personally but for principle and the welfare of the country.

Terrific Explosion.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 19.—The baggage cars attached to the New York Limited Express, which arrived here last night, were almost blown to pieces by dynamite or some other terrible explosive a few miles east of Altoona, Pa. The baggage master, Harry Mingus, who was in the car at the time was badly hurt. A trunk was put on the train at Duncan, near Harrisburg and was checked through to Pittsburg. Mingus was arranging the trunks in the car, he picked up a small ordinary trunk and threw it on top of some of the other baggage. An explosion followed which lifted the top of the car as though it was made of paper, and scattered the fragments in all directions. The shock was terrible and startled the engineer and the train men. It also attracted the attention of the passengers, and when it was found that the baggage car had been almost blown to pieces the greatest excitement prevailed. The train was stopped and the baggage transferred to another car. Mingus is seriously injured, but will probably recover. The brakeman who was in the car at the time escaped by being thrown behind a stack of trunks. The damaged car was sidetracked and the train proceeded on its way.

The railroad officials have determined to sift the matter to the bottom. The owner of the trunk was arrested when he presented his check for the trunk at the baggage room this morning. He said he was a Hungarian coal miner, and that his name was Jno. Kagman. He came from Hazelton in search of work and strenuously denied there was any explosive in the trunk. It contained, he claims, nothing but clothing with some matches. Pending an investigation he has been detained.

Better Terms.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *News* telegraphs that journal the following figures made up in that city as the probable gain for the Liberal party in the different provinces in the present general elections: Prince Edward Island, 1; New Brunswick, 4; Nova Scotia, 7; Quebec, 25; Ontario, 10; and Manitoba 1, or a total of 49. British Columbia members have always supported the party in power, imagining that in this way they can secure better term for their province. It will be a puzzle to any of our members to state what better terms their loyalty to the government has produced for this province.

Winnipeg's Mayoralty.

At the nomination for the office of Mayor of Winnipeg last Saturday, Mr. Jones who resigned his seat after having been declared duly elected on a recount, was re-elected by acclamation. At the last moment Mr. Pearson resigned from the contest, and Mr. Jones being the only one nominated, he was declared elected by acclamation. His friends are jubilant. There will be a torchlight procession to-night, after which the Mayor and several others will address the electors. Pearson's withdrawal was caused by the growing belief among his own friends that he was certain to be defeated by a very large majority, the public having, since the date of the former election, manifested in various ways a decided preference for his opponent.

$100,000 DAMAGES.

The Administrator of the Robert Evan Sproule Estate

Suing the Dominion for Killing an Innocent Man.

The Ottawa *Free Press* says: There is indeed a new phase in the famous Sproule murder case, and one too, which bids fair to make it one of the most interesting, both from a legal and moral point of view, ever heard in this country. Not only is there now no question, but what the accused and condemned man met death for the commission of a crime of which he was not only not guilty, but had no knowledge of until his arrest; but now that he has so unjustly suffered, it seems that the relatives of the wronged man have determined to make the government which sent an innocent man to the scaffold, pay dearly for the terrible and damning injustice they have caused. It is true that there is but little that can now be done, by those who have participated in this cruel wrong, to make any

AMENDS FOR THE PAST

if indeed they felt so disposed, and there is so far no indication that such feeling has ever been entertained. In order to test the opinion expressed by Hon. Mr. Justice Henry "that the full bench had no power to quash the discharge of the prisoner which he had made" before the privy council, as well as to recover from the government damages for the illegal hanging of the accused, Mr. Franklin Sproule, of Kennebec county, Maine, a brother of the deceased and administrator of his estate, is about to bring action for the recovery of $100,000 damages. It is understood the first action will be the presenting of a petition of right to the crown, asking that the suit may be entered. If this be allowed, then the action will be begun against the Dominion government; if it be not allowed, then action will be taken against the jailer who held Sproule after the order for his discharge was made, as well as against the sheriff of Vancouver Island, under whose direction the unfortunate man was executed, and through these representatives of British Columbia against the province itself. The contention of the plaintiff will be that on the 3rd of May, 1886, on the application of the prisoner's counsel, an order nisi for a writ of habeas corpus or in the alternative for the discharge of the prisoner was granted by the Hon. Mr. Justice Henry, of the Supreme Court. Certain legal objections being raised, and among them the non jurisdiction of the court which tried Sproule after argument thereon was heard by Mr. Justice Henry, and after deliberation judgment was pronounced by him directing the issue of a writ of habeas corpus directed to the sheriff of Vancouver Island, calling upon him to produce the prisoner, together with the cause of his detention. This writ was disobeyed, and on the second day of August, 1886, an application was made to Mr. Justice Henry for

THE DISCHARGE OF THE PRISONER

on the ground that the said sheriff had not obeyed the writ. After hearing argument thereon Mr. Justice Henry ordered the unconditional discharge of the prisoner. It is held that this order having been made and properly served upon both the sheriff and jailor of Vancouver Island that a release of the prisoner should have been had. Further that the full bench of the Supreme Court who afterwards sat to hear a motion to quash the writ of habeas corpus which his Hon. Judge Henry had granted had no power whatever to take the action it did in rendering null and void all proceedings had until that time. Of course the case will go to the Privy Council, as the courts here can not be expected to hold against the decision of the majority of the Supreme Court Judges, as expressed at the time the motion to quash the writ came before them. Yet as a matter of fact this action would in all likelihood come before them, when it might result in a change of opinion, as when the motion was before the court and judges stood three in favor of quashing the writ and two against, Justices Ritchie, Strong, Henry, Taschereau and Fournier sitting. Now in this case suppose that either Justices Strong or Taschereau who were against the prisoner's contention at that time were not to sit, and the place so vacant were to be filled by Justice Gwynne, who might be favorable to the plaintiff's claim in this action, then the case if it ever reached the Privy Council would go by appeal of the crown or province as the case might be defendants. The Sproule estate is a rich one and there is but little chance but what an order to clear the stain from the name of his brother, Mr. Francis Sproule as administrator will go as far as he possibly can according to law.

SINCE SPROULE'S EXECUTION

a man named Beatty, who could not be found at the time, has been discovered. He has sworn before a competent court in San Francisco that Sproule was with him at the time the murder was committed at a place fifteen miles distant from the scene of the tragedy. This corroborates the story told by Sproule at the time of his arrest, and by Wilfred Hendry, ex-manager of the Kootenay Smelting Company, who was also absent at the time of the trial, and could not be reached in time. Wolfe also swears that he was paid to perjure himself by interested parties, and falsely gave evidence which swore away Sproule's life. If these sworn statements are true then Sproule was judicially murdered.

What We Can Do.

A writer from New Westminster discusses the probability of return freight for the Canadian Pacific and says that independent of any traffic east of this province, we can supply the east with all the lead they use, which amounts to hundreds of thousands of tons per annum, and with all the lumber also, and the millions of ties annually required, which is deprived of all smell by kiln drying. There is no question that the Selkirk mountains contain deposits of argentiferous galena unsurpassed in the world, containing from 50 to 300 ounces of silver to the ton. Pig lead in England is now low, £10 per ton, equal to $48 currency. An unlimited quantity can be laid down at Port Moody for $20 per ton. Why, therefore, cannot this province supply the world with this commodity? The American roads lately ignored the Canadian Pacific Railway. On account of the superior natural advantage the latter has, they can look calmly on, and repeat the words of that late talented statesman, Lord Beaconsfield, viz., "The time will come when you will be glad to listen to me."

Reprisal Resolution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Mr. Belmont, of New York, introduced in the House to-day a bill to protect American vessels against unwarranted and unlawful discrimination to ports of British North America. The bill authorizes the President to prohibit vessels bearing the British flag, and coming from such ports, from entering the ports of the United States, or from exercising such privileges therein, as he may design. It also authorizes the President to forbid entrance by land from the provinces of all British merchandise. It also forbids the coming into the United States of all cars, locomotives or rolling stock of any railroad company chartered under the laws of such provinces.

A FOUL MURDER.

Fearful Mutilation of the Victim's Body--The Coroner's Inquest.

LADNER'S LANDING, Jan. 18.—I. J. Harris, who lives about six miles from here, has been missing for two days. His neighbors, fearing something was wrong, looked into his house through the keyhole and saw blood on the floor. They reported the fact to a policeman, who went to the house, broke open the door and found Harris had been murdered with an axe. There is no clue to the murderer.

THE INQUEST.

LADNER'S LANDING, Jan. 19.—An inquest was held to-day by Coroner Trew on the body of J. H. Harris; Wm. H. Ladner acting as foreman. The evidence showed that Harris had been killed in his own house; the instrument used being an axe, which was found in the house covered with blood and hair. Three cuts were found on the head and one on the throat. The head was almost severed from the body. The contents of the house had been thoroughly ransacked. A large pool of blood on the floor showed that death must have been almost instantaneous. The door of the house had been locked on the outside by the murderer. A verdict of wilful murder against the person or persons still unknown, was rendered. Mr. Harris was last seen alive on Friday afternoon, and from the state of the body it is probable the murder was committed on Friday night or the following morning.

A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

The Schooner Parallel With 100,000 Pounds of Powder Ashore.

The Cargo Explodes and Destroys the Cliff House near San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 16.—At midnight last night the Merchants' Exchange received a telephone message from Point Lobos signal station that the schooner Parallel had been driven on the rocks near the Golden Gate. An hour later another message was received, that an immense quantity of giant powder aboard had blown up, destroying the Cliff House and other buildings on shore in the neighborhood. The Parallel sailed on Friday last with a cargo of general merchandise for Astoria, Oregon. She proceeded north until compelled by strong head winds to return, and reached the entrance of the Golden Gate yesterday evening. The wind had died out, and being caught by a strong tide the vessel was swept ashore at the south end of Point Lobos, inside the famous seal rocks, opposite the Cliff House. The captain and all hands aboard had taken to the boats, but as it was impossible for them to make a landing in the heavy surf running, they stood away for the entrance of the harbor. After being abandoned the vessel drifted south, where she pounded against the rocks, and at midnight was rapidly breaking up. It was known she had a large quantity of powder aboard, but no danger was apprehended. Men from the life saving station withdrew a few minutes before 1 o'clock from the scene. They had hardly reached the station building, when a fearful explosion occurred, scattering destruction on all sides. The schooner in beating against the rocks, had caused the powder to ignite, and the entire quantity aboard, at least 100,000 pounds, exploded. To those living in the neighborhood the report was tremendous. The signal station was completely demolished. The life saving station also was wrecked, and the west side of the Cliff House, notwithstanding its elevation, was blown out, and every window-pane in the building broken. Adolph Sutro's conservatory, on the heights above, was shattered to atoms and all the windows in his house broken. Three members of the life saving crew, who built a fire on the beach and decided to remain near the wreck, were hurled into the air by the concussion and severely injured in being again dashed to the earth. The remaining members of the crew, who had returned to the station, rushed to the rescue of the injured, thinking the close proximity of those on the beach to the explosion must have resulted in their injury. They carried them to the station and medical attention was summoned, and everything necessary to relieve their injuries was done. One of them, Horace Smith, had his limbs so frightfully disjointed as to make his suffering intense.

Captain Hayslop, in command of the life saving station, describes the explosion as follows: "At one o'clock the sleepers were thrown from their beds by a great explosion. A great wave dashed and vaulted up over the Cliff House building. The whole shore and cliff literally trembled and shook, as no earthquake has shaken the earth for years. People were rudely thrown from their beds by the force of the explosion. Furniture and bedsteads were tossed and heaped about the room. The famous Cliff House presents a scene beggaring description. The west side of the building, overlooking the ocean, is completely ruined. Windows are smashed, doors twisted off hinges, and all in such a shattered condition that it is necessary to take down what is left of it, even if it does not topple over into the ocean."

Peter Hansen, one of the seamen, made the following statement to-night: "When the captain realized the danger of his position, he cast anchor, but it would not hold. As soon as the schooner struck, and knowing the dangerous character of the cargo, he ordered out the boats, and all left the vessel. As it was impossible to make a landing through the surf, the captain ordered the boat headed for the Golden Gate, and the tide carried them to Sancelito."

The cargo was shipped by Bandmann, Nicolson & Co., of this city, and was intended for railroad construction purposes.

The vessel was literally obliterated, a few pieces of floating wreckage being all that can be seen. She was valued at $7000, owned by S. S. Peterson, of this city, and was insured for $5500.

The explosion was so terrific, and occurred so close to Seal Rocks, that it was supposed an immense number of seals would be killed by the concussion. Such proved not to be the case. Two dead ones only have been seen. The explosion was distinctly heard at Oakland, San Jose, and even as far as Sacramento, a distance of over one hundred miles. Capt Jordan, of the ship Commodore, which arrived to-day from Port Discovery, says he felt the shock fifteen miles out at sea.

English Gunboat Lost.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—The British gun boat Firm was wrecked to-day on the Northumberland coast. Nineteen of her crew were saved by means of a rocket apparatus of the life-saving service. The fate of the others is as yet unknown. The Firm was a composite gunboat of 455 tons and had been used as a tender to the iron turret ship Devastation.

It is expected that over one thousand names will have been placed on the list of promoters of the French Canadian Board of Trade, including all the Ritchie banks, by the time the bill for incorporation will be presented to the Legislature.

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1886.

MR. BRADEN'S POSITION.

Is he Qualified to Sit as a Councillor?

After the nomination it was stated that Mr. John Braden was disqualified as a candidate, for the reason that he was a bondsman for the contractor for James Bay bridge. The result of the voting has shown that Mr. Braden is the choice of the people, as he was placed at the head of the poll in Yates Street Ward, and consequently has the right, if not disqualified for the reason named, to a seat in the council for two years. Before taking his seat each councillor has to make the following declaration:

"I, (A. B.) do declare * * * that I am not in any way disqualified from holding the office of a municipal councillor, and I have not, nor will have while holding office, any interest, directly or indirectly, in any contract or services connected with the Corporation," &c.

A bondsman may, in the event of the contractor failing to carry out the contract, be required to complete the work, and hence it is held that while such a contingency is possible he has indirect interest in the contract which would undoubtedly influence him as a councillor. Under the circumstances it would seem to us that the proper course to pursue would be for the council to relieve Mr. Braden as bondsman upon the substitution of another party in his stead. Until they do so it will be impossible for him to take the oath, and until sworn in he cannot take the seat to which he has been elected.

The Vancouver Trouble.

The Vancouver journals are at present engaged in the, apparently to them, congenial task of pouring out the vials of their wrath upon this city and everything appertaining to it. Mr. Fell would have been recreant to his oath did he not act as he has done in accepting a brief to test the validity of the action of certain citizens of Vancouver, in interfering with the Mogolians who went over there last week to work on the McDougall contract, in burning and clearing up the Brighouse property. That the offence committed is a serious one is the universal opinion, and for which the perpetrators will suffer the full penalty of the law, be they whom they may. The fair fame of the province demands that a thorough and searching investigation be held and the guilty ones brought to justice. If the rumor is correct that the Mayor, the Police Magistrate and the Stipendiary Magistrate were participants in the act of expelling the Chinese last Sunday and Monday their position is undoubtedly a very grave one. These gentlemen by virtue of their offices, are the sworn guardians of the peace, and they should not have allowed themselves to be mixed up in the matter. Such at all events is the consensus of public opinion on the subject.

The Vancouver Riot.

Mr. J. McDougall, the contractor whose coolies were driven out of Vancouver, had an interview with Attorney-General Davie yesterday afternoon, and the matter is now engaging the attention of the government. The probable result will be that criminal actions will be entered against the members of the committee who took part in the expulsion. Mr. McDougall will in the meantime make preparations for the reception of another gang of Mongolians, and will take means to protect them by employing special officers, the Vancouver police being either unable or unwilling to cope with the mob. A suit against the corporation for damages sustained through failure to complete his contract is also contemplated, and is more than likely that before this trouble is settled by the courts the feelings of the citizens will have become so embittered that the effects will last for years. Come what may, the contractor is determined that the Chinese shall do the work on the Brighouse estate.

Another London Scandal.

A London cablegram states that Mr. Gladstone's article in the *Nineteenth Century* confuting "The New Lockaley Hall," is the talk of the town. There is a rumor that Lord Tennyson is going to answer him in prose. One phrase of Gladstone's—where, in referring to the line about "incest in the warrens of the poor," he says it may be doubted if these have more to fear from a rigid investigation than other more spacious habitations—finds a swift commentary in the rumor of a divorce scandal, involving fifteen co-respondents, some of whom are great figures in the land. It is a common statement that the respondent Lady Brooke, the daughter and heiress of the extinct Viscount Maynard, and the wife since 1881, of Lord Brooke in lieu of the Earl of Warwick, and one of the most beautiful women in Europe. The report is that there will be a washing of the soiled linen of the aristocracy, compared with which the Campbell case is a mere bubble.

An Inexhaustible Market.

Mr. John Jessop, the immigration agent in this city, in writing recently to Mr. H C. Berton, of London, says: "An immense and inexhaustible market is now opened up with the eastern provinces as far east as Lake Superior not only for fruit, but for British Columbian timber and fish likewise. People are coming in fully as fast as the province can absorb them. From the Old Country the immigration has increased ten per cent. since the opening of the Canadian Pacific railway. Last month (October) Mr. Dyke (the government agent at Liverpool) alone issued more than 200 dols. worth of British Columbia bonus certificates."

Canadian Horses.

The Imperial government has, according to the London *Times*, issued orders for the purchase of a large number of horses in Canada, of a stamp required for cavalry and artillery, at the regulated price. This is, it need hardly be pointed out, a most significant announcement. Should it prove correct, it may perhaps be looked upon as the inauguration of what bids fair to become a trade hardly second in importance to the Canadian cattle trade.

Married.

W. Clarke, Esq., barrister of Sitka, was married to Miss Georgia Choquette at the American hotel in this city on the evening of Tuesday last. They were passengers by the Idaho north to-day. Miss Choquette is a native of Stickeen river, and the daughter of Mr. Choquette, who has been for many years in the fur trading business in that part of the country.

Right of Way Trouble.

We understand that an arrangement has been effected between the heaviest property owners along the route of the line of the C. P. R., between Port Moody and Vancouver, whereby the company at once secure peaceable possession of the right of way, and that a virtual settlement of the whole difficulty has at last been reached.

New General Manager.

A San Francisco dispatch says that notice has been received by the local representative of the Canadian Pacific, that Lucius Tuttle has been appointed General Passenger and Traffic Manager over all lines on the Pacific coast.

CORPSE IN A STUMP.

A Body Found in a Hollow Tree at Vancouver.

On Thursday afternoon, Joseph Wolfer found a corpse in a hollow stump at the foot of Granville street, Vancouver, and at once notified the police. The stump is about ten feet in length and hollowed out by fire. The corpse is so much decomposed that death must have occurred several months ago. The body is fully dressed, the flesh of the head and face having fallen away through decay presenting a ghastly appearance. A strap and a knotted handkerchief are believed to be the articles with which the deceased strangled himself, as they are bound round the head and neck and attached to a notch in the tree. As the strap is broken it is supposed that the suicide, in his death struggle, snapped the leather in two and the noose being tied tightly, produced suffocation. There will be an investigation by the coroner.

PERSONALS.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. R. McLeese, M. P. P. for Cariboo, is at New Westminster on his way to this city to attend the meeting of the Legislature.

Capt. McCafferty, the new collector of customs for Alaska, went north to-day to assume the duties of his office. The captain is a newspaper and mining man of large experience, and therefore should prove to be the right man in the right place.

Mrs. J. Dassonville will leave by the Elder to-morrow for San Francisco on a visit to her relatives in that city.

The many friends of the Hon. W. Smithe, premier, will learn, with regret, that he is seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and has been confined to the house for some days. He expects, however, to be all right again before the opening of the House on the 24th inst.

From Saturday's Daily.

Dr. A. C. West, dentist, will return to Victoria on Monday with a view of remaining.

Mr. Henry Saunders left to-day for San Francisco.

Mrs. Dupont left by the Geo. W. Elder to join her husband in California. Major Dupont is rapidly recovering.

Dr. W. Walkem, wife and two children, and Miss Lola Collin, the elocutionist, are on the Mexico due Monday.

Mr. Robert McLeese, M. P. P. for Cariboo, arrived in the city to-day and will remain for the session of the legislature. Mr. McLeese carries his right arm in a sling, the result of a dislocation sustained when thrown out of a sleigh a few weeks ago.

A Royal Fib.

The Victoria correspondent of the Vancouver *News* manufactured the following item: "About a year ago there was some talk occasioned by the Chinese Minister to the United States not being allowed at this port for several hours on account of his not having the necessary papers. It is now asserted on good authority that the supposed minister was in reality a brother of the Emperor of China sent out privately to investigate the condition of the Chinese in North America. He visited Victoria disguised so that none of the Chinese merchants at this place could identify him, and put up at the Driard. He visited every Chinese merchant in the city and talked with some of them for over two hours, gathering what information he could. He wore a wig, and was otherwise disguised as a European. He spoke very good English and interested himself in the condition of his subjects."

Arrested for Vagrancy.

"Captain" John Linton, in former years captain of the old schooner Experiment, but more lately a man with decided theatrical tastes, was put behind the bars of the city lock-up yesterday by Officer Lindsay on a charge of vagrancy. The captain is very soft on theatricals and can be seen almost every night at the theatre in a prominent seat in the dress circle. He may be re-called to memory by many of our readers, in describing him as over six feet tall, grizzly, slouchily attired, and while talking is barely intelligible from a whistling in his throat. The latest exploit of the captain's was the knocking down of a young society gentleman in front of the theatre on Tuesday evening last for some slight offence. It is generally believed that the latter affair was the cause of the captain's arrest for vagrancy. The sum of $30.25 was found in his pockets.

The Late A. Francis.

The funeral of the late Allan Francis, jr., son of Hon. Allan Francis, American Consul at St. Thomas, Ont., took place this afternoon from the residence on Pandora street. Rev. Donald Fraser, of the First Presbyterian Church, conducted the impressive religious services at the church and at the grave. The funeral was very largely attended by the friends of the deceased, who was universally esteemed for his kindliness of heart and unassuming deportment. The pallbearers were: Hon. J. W. Trutch, R. Finlayson, Mayor Fell, A. B. Gray, Capt. Walker, A. A. Green, E. C. Neufelder, T. N. Hibben, J. H. Todd, and Dr. Powell.

The Railway Slide.

The wash out beyond Goldstream was repaired during the day and the train reached Nanaimo about 5 p. m. This morning's train left at the usual hour and a special came down from Nanaimo. During the winter and spring communication may occasionally be interrupted by washouts, which it is impossible to guard against in a mountainous district where the rainfall is heavy, but accidents are not likely to result therefrom as the trains only run in day time and at a slow rate of speed.

Knights of Pythias.

The following officers of Far West Lodge, No. 1, were installed last night by D. S. G. W. S. Chambers, at the lodge rooms, Foresters' Hall: P. C., H. B. Rendall; C. C., D. F. Fee, Jr.; V. C., P. J. Plummer; P., M. Conlin; M. of F., W. H. Brooks; M. of E., J. S. Fullerton; K. of R. and S., R. H. John; M. of A., Alex. Watson, Jr.; I. G., H. Webber; O. G., S. Arnold.

Portland Citizen Dead.

Hon. John W. Brazee died at Portland on Thursday, after a long illness. The deceased formerly had charge of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company's affairs at the Cascades, which position he held for many years, and was superintendent of the first railroad in Oregon or Washington Territory—a short line at the Cascades. He owned the St. Charles Hotel, Portland, and was brother-in-law of M. S. Drew of Fort Gamble.

The Metlakahtlans.

The Metlakahtla Indians, who were sentenced to two months in the New Westminster gaol for assaulting and obstructing the surveyors, were liberated this week, their terms having expired. They will return to their homes on the next steamer with a higher regard for the law than they formerly entertained.

Foresters' Election.

The election of officers of Court Northern Light, No. 5935, A. O. F., took place, resulting as follows: C R, J H Hughes; S C R, G Phillips; Treas, E J Salmon; Sec, H L Salmon; S W, B Williams; J W, H Burnett; S B, J Barron; J B, E Bragg. After the election the brethren sat down to a spread at Stein Bros., where a most enjoyable time was spent.

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

Where this Valuable Fur-Bearing Fish Comes From.

Its Resort in Alaskan Waters and the Behring Sea.

Quite a number of schooners are being fitted out at this port to depart at an early date for the sealing waters off Alaska and the Behring Sea. Last season's operations were regarded as satisfactory, forming an incentive for others to embark in this supposed to be a profitable avocation.

As there is considerable interest taken in the sealing business in Victoria on account of the value of the pelts the following particulars regarding the habits of that valuable fish, taken from the *Pall Mall Gazette* are well worth reading: Probably, says our contemporary, not one lady in a thousand who wears a sealskin jacket has the vaguest idea of its origin, its history, or of its original owner. Still less probably can she imagine of what wild scenes and marvellous natural phenomena that much prized fur is the outcome. All these points are narrated in the book before us. The

RESORTS OF THE FUR SEAL

are now confined exclusively to the Alaskan region, and even there to the two small islands forming the Pribylov group, lying far out in the stormy Behring sea. In former days these valuable pinnipeds were also found in teeming myriads in the Antarctic seas, but the ruthless greed and short sighted avarice of competing nationalities have virtually extirpated the race in those waters. Nowhere else, therefore, in the wide world can a fur-loving civilization look for its supplies than to these two small islands far away in the North Pacific. Now, however, thanks to the wise foresight and admirable regulations of the United States Government (to which the islands belong), there appears no reason to fear that the present supply will continue undiminished. The story of the earliest discovery, exploration and final subjugation of Alaska by Russia, together with ethnological and biographical descriptions of the savage aborigines, form the first portion of the book. The territory was transferred by Russia in 1867 to the U. S. Government. It is, however, in the account of the two

FUR SEAL ISLANDS,

and of the marvellous, almost incredible, aggregation of amphibian life which annually resorts thereto, that the chief interest of Mr. Elliott's volume necessarily centres. Early in May—as soon as the shore is clear of ice and snow—the fur-seal millions arrive. First come the "bulls." On a fine, cloudy moonlight night they emerge from the sea in countless squadrons, and climb out over the rocks of their ancestral domains, till mile after mile of coast line is densely packed. Then ensues one of the most extraordinary scenes of ferocity and animal passions of which we have ever read. All over the wide extent of the "rookeries" the fierce bull seals engage for weeks in a long succession of deadly combats. These combats are not for possession of the fair; they have not yet come, not arriving for three weeks after the males. These fights are simply *pro aris et focis*; each bull must defend by force of arms (or teeth) the six feet or eight feet plot of bare rock which he has selected for his seraglio, and make good his right and title thereto against all comers. Then, when the females do come, a fresh battle royal ensues, that—the "pups" being born within a few hours of the mothers reaching the land.

THE UNFORTUNATE CREATURES,

nevertheless, receive some of the roughest treatment imaginable at the hands of their lords, being seized and pulled about in every direction by contending teeth, till the blood streams from the cruel wounds. The spectacle presented by these seal "rookeries" in the month of June, when the season is at its height, must be truly marvellous—"it is a vast camp of parading squadrons which file and deploy from the summit of the lofty hill a mile down to where it ends on the shore, a long mile, smooth and gradual from the sea to that hill top." The important question,

WILL THE SEALS LAST?

is fully discussed. The aggregate number in 1874 is estimated at 4,700,000, of which nearly 3,200,000 were breeding seals, producing over a million "pups" each year. After making every allowance for the various dangers of which seal life is exposed, from sharks, killer whales, and other enemies and contingencies, there remain a yearly minimum of 180,000 available for slaughter, leaving also a sufficient breeding stock. Of these the government allow an annual kill of 100,000 and no more. The charter and regulations of the Alaska company ensure that this maximum is never exceeded. There is, therefore, good ground for hoping that the Pribylov islands will long continue their ability to furnish that yearly supply of skins. The descriptions of the manner of capture, or rather of "driving the herds" of non-breeding male seals (which alone are killed) are most interesting and remarkable. But the subjects treated are far too numerous adequately to notice here, and we strongly advise our readers to get the book for themselves and find out in its pages all about a strange, unknown and highly interesting section of the world.

MY MAMMIE.

"Whaur sae safe frae a' temptation,
Whaur sae sure o' peace an' rest,
Whaur sic love ays ye commandin',
As upon yer Mammie's breast?"

Wha's sleepin' wi' a wankrife ear
The very slightest soun' to hear,
An' may be dreamin' o' her dear?—
My Mammie!

Wha, risin', has her first concern
About the welfare o' her bairn;
Then feel as if her nerves were airn?—
My Mammie!

Wha set, yer wee bit breakfast doun,
When Daddie's aff an' owre the toun,
Syne lifts ye in yer flannen goun?—
My Mammie!

Wha pours yer porridge in yer plate,—
An' hears yer "grace" upon the coast,—
An' feeds ye like a king in state?—
My Mammie!

Wha blows an' blows them if they're warm,
An' tastes them ae in case o' harm,
Till what is left wad starve a worm?—
My Mammie!

Wha gets ye dreet, wi' mony a wile
To check impatience for the while;
An' in her radiance gars ye smile?—
My Mammie!

Wha's airt connects some dainty plan
To hev ye help her, like a man,
In reddin' up what needs her han'?—
My Mammie!

Wha tells o' Jesus' love to man,
O' Joseph's coat, an' Moses' wan'!—
Or bits to ye the "Happy Lan'"?—
My Mammie!

Wha clasps ye in her dear embrace?—
An' hushes ye wi' face to face,
In love that micht an angel grace?—
My Mammie!

Wha's fa't your craddel blanket warme,—
An' she'll ye frae a' alarms,—
An' leaves ye in her Saviour's arms?—
My Mammie!

The annual recital of the pews in Beecher's church, took place on the 4th inst., and realized the enormous sum of $27,861 in excess of last year.

Lieut.-Col. Arthurs, a well known Torontonian, is dead. The deceased distinguished himself during the Ridgeway Fenian raid in 1866.

BLACK DIAMOND CITY.

Gas Light for Nanaimo—The New City Council—Words of Advice.

Our city of Black Diamonds will at last assert herself. The general business houses of the city will be lighted up with gas to-night. The Nanaimo Gas Company have been pushing the work of service with all possible despatch the last few days. The gas now being manufactured is said to be good. The Vancouver Coal Company's No. 1 shaft coal is something excellent for such purposes. It is expected that Messrs. A. R. Johnston & Co., E. Pimbury & Co., W. Wilson, Baper, Raper & Co., W. E. Webb, and A. G. Horne will all light up with gas to-night. The No. 1 shaft will in the near future be lighted above and below with gas; and as rapidly as possible the business houses, boarding houses, hotels, halls and private residences will have their connections made. The street lamps are expected to arrive to-night per steamer Amelia, and will, as quickly as possible, be put in position and lighted.

The city elections are over and all seem settled down to our normal condition. We do not wish to dictate to the new members, but they must well know that if Nanaimo is to hold her own in the race of progression now going on in British Columbia, a heavy responsibility rests upon their shoulders. It cannot be expected that any great amount of improvement can be done by municipal revenue alone. There is considerable room for practical improvement on the streets and bridges. The past has been lamentable for lack of system. Our council made an excavation; its successor filling it in again. If anything is done, let it be done right. Let them adopt first permanent grades, and work always to that end. Let there be an end of sidewalks one foot or eighteen inches below the crown of the road; and both new work just turned out of the corporate treasury! Far better to make three streets permanently than patch and repair two dozen; only for their predecessors to squander more cash upon. Next year there is great need for more water reservoirs to protect the town in case of fire. Three tanks, any sensible man knows, is but a small supply, when one looks at the property at stake. Take the business houses taxes off the rate polls and general revenue would be but small. Their extra contributions entitles them to extra protection. Yet there was one bitter lesson which should not be lost sight of, not even by the new councillors, that is the deplorable condition of the hose owned by the fire company at the fire on the 5th ult. Length after length burst, and the engines had to be stopped while the fire fiend raged onward and upwards. Had it not been for the providential stillness of the night the loss instead of some $5,000, or so, would have been higher to $100,000. Not only did the hose refuse to do its duty but the water gave out long before the flames were quenched. Make our volunteers confident of their machinery. We cannot afford to neglect them; they give their services and are put to serious pecuniary loss in clothing, &c., at every fire. Let us show our appreciation by helping them in material and all reasonable assistance possible, remembering it is far more manly to give a helping hand to them than to stand aside, and find fault and growl. Even though we admit that the latter is the easier if careful guardianship of the civic funds is wished; but remember penuriousness is direct folly. We think that if wings should prevail the surplus in cash will be utilized in much needed improvements. Remember that any one councillor's ward—is not always the best interests of the city. We have the elements of prosperity in our district, and if all pull together, for improvements and progress, the new council will undoubtedly leave foot-prints upon the sands of time.

OLD BENSON.

The Army Bill Defeated and Reichstag Dissolved.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The fate of the army bill was settled to-day by the Reichstag adversely to the government, and action was immediately taken to dissolve the chamber. On the reassembling of the Reichstag, Herr Von Stauffenberg's amendment, limiting the duration of the bill to three years, was voted upon, and the amendment was carried, the vote being 186 to 154. Conservatives, Imperialists and National Liberals voted with the ministry. Socialists and most of the Alsatian members abstained from voting. Bismarck immediately read the imperial message dissolving the Reichstag. The imperial decree fixes February 21st for holding a general election for the new Reichstag.

Meetings of the Bundesrath have been held recently to decide upon what action should be taken by that body in the event of the defeat of the army bill in the Reichstag.

The *North German Gazette*, in an article on the dissolution, says: "Before all, the German people demanded that the Reichstag shall grant, without fear or hesitation, what is necessary for the external and internal security of the Empire. Upon this point common sense will teach that the voter will place more value than on imperious parliamentary politicians."

The streets adjacent to the Parliament buildings were thronged with people awaiting the decision of the Reichstag on the army bill. Bismarck upon his arrival was enthusiastically greeted by the populace. The campaign will be unequalled for fierceness.

There was great excitement in the Reichstag when the result of the division on the army bill was announced. Members of the Center indulged in triumphant cheer, which were responded to with cries of "Shame!" Uproar followed the reading of the dissolution of the Reichstag. Groups formed in the lobby and discussed with animation the probable outcome of the government defeat. Socialists appeared most pleased. They believe the coming election will result in a gain for the Socialist party.

Irish Evictions.

DUBLIN, Jan 14.—The eviction of tenants on the Wilian estate, Kerry, was continued to-day. In some cases the bailiffs were stoutly resisted by occupants of the houses, who barred the doors and windows, and refused to allow the officers to enter. The bailiffs made several attempts to force their way into dwellings, but were repulsed with hot water and stones, and forced to retreat, many with severe wounds and scalds. The siege lasted several hours. Finally the police with loaded weapons threatened to fire. The offenders yielded and submitted to arrest. Twenty-five prisoners were taken into custody. The wife of a tenant was carried out of a house by officers in a fainting condition, and afterward left in the yard. Hartington, M. P., exhorted them to avoid violence, and with difficulty prevented bloodshed.

French and Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 14.—The latest information received regarding the sacking of Hakoi and Monkoi by Chinese pirates states that Lieut. MacMahon, nephew of Marshall MacMahon, at Hakoi, was not killed, but succeeded in holding the fort. A determined effort will be made to recapture Monkoi. It is reported that the Chinese are regular pirates in their work of destruction. Three French war ships are reported to be coming along the China coast near Puck Lung, making reprisals for the outrages against Hakoi and Monkoi.

TRAVELING IN ALASKA.

An Overland Exploring Expedition of 1000 Miles.

Ensign Wm. L. Howard, U. S. N., Tells His Experience.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—Ensign William L. Howard, U. S. N., who recently returned with Lieut. Stoney's exploring expedition from Alaska, is in the naval hospital at Brooklyn suffering from the effects of the journey of a thousand miles which he made overland from Fort Cosmos to Point Barrow. The journey was through a part of Alaska never before explored, and for a great part of the time Ensign Howard lived among the natives, who never before had seen a white man. Mr. Howard said to a reporter yesterday: "I left Fort Cosmos, on the Putnam river, on April 12th, taking with me F. J. Price, a man whom I selected because of his reliability and his sturdy physique. Through everything that occurred afterwards I always had cause to congratulate myself upon my selection. I was ordered by Lieut. Stoney to journey across the country to Point Barrow and explore that

INTERIOR SECTION OF ALASKA,

of which little or nothing was known. We started with two sledges and sixteen dogs. The traveling over the mountains was pretty rough, as we frequently got caught in a blizzard before we could reach the valley. Every mountain we came to we would have to unpack our sledges and carry the cargo over on our backs, the dogs following with the sledges themselves. When caught in a blizzard we had to lash our sledges and baggage together and tie ourselves to the sledges to avoid being blown away. I struck the Caldwell river and explored its head waters, sledging for seven days on its frozen surface. The natives, as a rule, treated me with the greatest kindness and did everything in their power to assist me on my journey. By some mysterious means, whenever I arrived at a village the inhabitants had been informed that I was coming and turned out *en masse* to receive me. Those tribes who never before had seen a white man took the greatest possible interest in the personal appearance of Price and myself, but they are a stoical race, and tried their best not to let me see their surprise at my white skin and light hair. Even those tribes which had never seen a white man before had tobacco and rifles, obtained from other tribes which traded with the coast Indians. They are a very diminutive people, and are more like the Esquimaux than they are the North American Indian. They are excessively fond of tobacco—men, women and children smoking. I have seen a mother take a nursing child from her breast and put a pipe in its mouth, that the little creature might enjoy a few whiffs.

LEAVING THE CALDWELL RIVER,

"I crossed the mountains and discovered a river which the natives called the Ikpikpuk. I forebore to name this river, leaving that for the Navy Department to do. My provisions having now run low, Price and I were living on one 'flapjack' a day. The natives had got out of food and were living on some decayed and putrid seal blubber. It was useless to try and push north until the river should open and we could catch fish to live on. Price and I, having eaten our last "flap-jack," found some roots, which did not go bad at pinch. I determined to explore the river I had discovered and so pushed my way to its headwaters, following it to its source. We remained from May 23 to June 3. The natives lived on their putrid seal blubber, and Price and I ate roots until June 5. Then the birds began to fly, and we were fortunate enough to shoot some. The river opened too, and we caught some fish. The natives bore their hardships without a murmur and took everything as a matter of course. The way they treat their women is simply abominable. One day when we were making a particularly hard march I noticed a woman was about to

BECOME A MOTHER

and had difficulty in keeping up with the party. Suddenly the Indians halted and some of the men dug a cave in the snow and threw some skins into it. Then they put the woman in and resumed their journey. I tried to prevent their leaving the poor creature there, but they insisted upon going on. We encamped that night about six miles from the place where we had left the woman, and at 12 o'clock that night she came into camp, bringing with her her new-born babe. The next morning when we started on our journey I offered her my sledge, but neither she nor the rest of the tribe would hear of such a thing, and she trudged along contentedly with the other women all day. When the ice broke up on the Ikpikuk we floated down to the shore of the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 200 miles, in boats made of dried skins. Near its mouth the river expanded into a series of shallow lakes, some of them five miles wide. At the mouth of the river we met a tribe of coast Indians, and even they seemed to know of our coming. Here an old woman brought us some flour, the first we had seen for about two months. I could only give her a plug of tobacco to repay her for her lonely journey of fifty miles to our relief. It was midnight and the sun was shining brightly—if you can imagine such a thing, when, having completed my voyage in a skin boat along the Arctic coast, I walked up to the house at Point Barrow and knocked at the door. A man opened it after a little and was speechless with astonishment to see two white men standing there. When he had partially recovered he exclaimed: "Where in blazes did you come from, and who in blazes are you?" I answered: "From Fort Cosmos, and I am Mr. Ensign Howard, United States Navy; when do you breakfast?" He gave a shout that brought the other two inmates of the house to the door, and, oh, what a breakfast they did give us. I went to bed at 8 o'clock, but it seemed so nice to have all I wanted to eat once more that I just lay awake until lunch time."

Buried in Snow Slides.

The Winnipeg *Free Press*, of the 10th inst, says: The transcontinental express due Saturday evening, did not arrive in the city till yesterday afternoon, and the reporter was informed by a gentleman who came through from the coast that snow slides with the assistance of a big Rocky Mountain pine caused the mischief. The tree fell across the track between Kamloops and Donald, and some little delay was occasioned before the obstruction was removed. Another misfortune in the shape of a snow slide was met with on Friday shortly after the train left Donald. The time occupied in removing "the beautiful" was considerable, as the work had to be done in a particular manner, as ten section employees who were engaged on the line were covered, and it was some little time before they were unearthed from their chilly and dangerous position. Fortunately for the luckless victims of the slide its size was not great, and while the majority of them remained under but a few minutes, the rest did not escape so lightly. One of the men was buried entirely and out of sight for an hour and thirty-five minutes before the gang of searchers came across him. When brought to light he was removed in a very weak and semi-frozen condition to a car, and with proper attention soon revived from the shock.

SUGAR MAKING.

A New Departure in the Refining and Making Process.

The prevailing low prices of sugar in the United States, and its effect upon the Southern planters has started an agitation which is likely to be far-reaching in results. The competition of beet sugar has rendered cane sugar-growing so much less profitable that at a recent meeting of the sugar growers of St. Mary's Parish, Louisiana, some interesting figures and facts were given out, going to show that a change is necessary, and pointing to the direction in which the change could be successfully made. The plan in brief is to divorce the growing of sugar-cane from the manufacturing branch of the trade. At present the raising of sugar is in the hands of large planters who grow the cane as well as possess machinery for grinding and boiling the product. Small farmers are thus not able to share in the industry. A central factory system was proposed at the meeting which would provide for a general handling of all cane on a sort of co-operative principle. The New Orleans *Picayune*, in commenting on the plan, does not appear to be greatly impressed. It suggests cold storage warehouses in which the cane could be deposited until ready for working. Warehouse receipts could then be issued which could be made transferable and pass at their face value. In addition to the warehouse, of course, the factory would contain the latest improved machinery for converting the product. The result will be a concentration of the industry accompanied by a considerable cheapening of the finished product, which would enable the sugar planters of Louisiana to compete with the beet-root product. These are in brief the suggestions made by the *Picayune*. Some figures submitted to a central factory system show a considerable profit over the present system, which is universally admitted to be no longer possible with profit. No figures, of course, are as yet available as to the cost of the system proposed by the *Picayune*. The probable effect upon the sugar industry as stated above no doubt would be very great.

Women at the Polls.

The women voters of the city turned out yesterday in full force to vote for the men of their choice. They took as much interest in the contest, in many respects, as did the lords of creation. Their behavior in Victoria was in marked contrast to that of their fair sisters in Toronto, if the following, taken from the *Globe*, is to be relied upon: "All day yesterday (Monday, 4th inst.) women were to be seen hustling to the polls. Many, however, when they got to the booths found they could not vote for some technical reasons. Many of these disappointed ladies besieged City Clerk Blevins, and the old gentleman had a hard time of it. One lady entered the City Clerk's office, and getting the ear of one of the clerks for a moment, said: "Just turn up your assessment books, young man, and see why I haven't a vote. Now be quick about it. I have been paying taxes for years, and its a funny thing if I haven't a vote." The clerk turned up the assessment given by the lady, and, after scrutinizing it for a moment, asked in a somewhat bashful manner, "Excuse me, are you Miss or Mrs.?" "Well, I am Miss ——," replied the would-be voter. "The fault is not ours," said the clerk, "the assessor has not given it in the rolls whether you are a spinster or a widow. I suppose he did not like to ask you about it." The lady's companion who accompanied her, and spoke after this fashion: "That is the meanest excuse I ever heard; I think it is a mean, dirty shame that I haven't a vote after all the bother I have been put to. I I wanted to vote for Mayor Howland because I would just love to see him elected." With this the lady and her companion left, the former disgusted with her short career in municipal politics.

Spurious Salmon.

At the monthly meeting of the Portland Board of Trade held last Monday evening, Donald Maclay, the President presiding. Amongst other business transacted according to the reported proceedings we observe that a letter was read from Mr. J. H. Todd, President of the Victoria Board of Trade, in which it was denied that dog salmon was being canned in British Columbia and placed on the market as salmon, but acknowledged the fall salmon of second grade was being canned there. Mr. Todd inclosed a letter from H. C. Beeton, of London, stating that there had been a number of persons poisoned in the United Kingdom by eating spurious salmon. He urged the necessity of honesty on the part of the salmon canners.

At the same meeting Mr. C. H. Corbett brought up the matter of salmon catching, and thought the legislature should pass some law regulating the method of catching fish, so that there would be some assurance of a supply in the future. There were two distinct factions. There were the fishermen at the mouth of the river, who caught the fish in seines, and those who caught them higher up the river by means of traps and wheels. The chairman was authorized to appoint a committee of five to prepare and report a bill to the Legislature on this question.

Heavy Insurance.

It is reported that considerable litigation concerning the payment of the policies of insurance held on the life of the late Mr. J. S. McLachlan, who is supposed to have been drowned a few weeks ago while duck-shooting on the St. Lawrence, is certain to take place. One company, the Sun Life, has paid its policies, but it is stated the others resist payment. There was a total of $42,130 insurance on his life, placed as follows:—In the Sun Life on his life $7,000, with a bonus of $130 70, and an accident policy in the same company for $10,000, making a total of $17,130.70. Of the accident policy for $10,000, $5,000 was reinsured with the Citizens' Insurance Company. The Sun Life has paid the $17,130.70 to the heirs. The Citizens' refuses to pay the Sun Life and the latter company will enter suit. The Sun Life on paying the claim to the McLachlan heirs took from the three executors a personal bond to refund the amount of insurance, with 6 per cent. interest compounded yearly, should Mr. J. S. McLachlan ever turn up alive. The other insurances were $11,000 in the London & Lancashire Life Company, $2,000 in the Ætna Life, $2,000 in the Dominion Safety Fund, and a partnership policy for $10,000 in the Accident Company of North America.

English Politicians.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—Salisbury visited the Queen to day. A political conference between Gladstone and the Liberal Unionists took place at the residence of Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt to-day. Those present were Harcourt, Baron Herschell, John Morley, Joseph Chamberlain and Geo. O. Trevelyan.

Honoring Stanley.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—The freedom of the city of London was to-day conferred upon Henry M. Stanley. The ceremony took place in the Council Chamber of Guild Hall, and a most enthusiastic reception was accorded the explorer by the brilliant company present.

Mr. Landry, M. P. for Kent, N. B., is named as successor to the Hon. John Costigan in the Dominion Cabinet.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

The Arlington Hotel, New Westminster, Burned Down.

Three Lives Lost—T. McKay, Geo. Campbell and R. Brown.

NEW WESTMINSTER, Jan. 15.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in the Arlington Hotel, a large two and a half story building on Columbia street. The fire originated in the front of the building and spread with great rapidity. The inmates were speedily aroused and all escaped with the exception of three, viz: Thomas McKay, contractor; Geo. Campbell, one of the owners of the woolen mill, and Rufus Brown, a fence builder on the C. P. R. By 3 o'clock the building was burned to the ground. The building was owned by Joseph Burr, and was insured for $1,500, and was occupied by Robt. Campbell as a hotel, who had insurance on the furniture and contents to the amount of $2,500. Mr. McKay was aroused and ran out to the front of the verandah. He was told by friends below to jump, but being apparently dazed ran back into the building. He re-appeared on the verandah a few minutes later but was completely enveloped in flames and fell to the sidewalk from where his remains were shortly afterwards removed. He was evidently dead before the body touched the sidewalk. George Campbell's room-mate gathered his clothes in his arms and ran out in his night clothes and escaped. Mr. Campbell waited to put his on and was caught in the flames. When the remains were found the lower limbs were gone and only the charred bones of the body remained. Mr. Brown's remains were found in the ruins this morning, everything being burned but the trunk of the body, the head and limbs having been burned to cinders. An inquest is now being held and a strict enquiry will be made as to the cause of the fire.

[Thomas McKay, one of the victims, is well known in Victoria. He was about 45 years of age and was the contractor for the Fraser river lighthouse. George Campbell arrived in New Westminster a little over a year ago from Sherbrooke, Que. He was an elderly man and well known to woollen manufacturers, having occupied the position of superintendent in several large eastern mills.—ED.]

Great Britain.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

Lord Randolph Churchill in a letter explaining his resignation from the cabinet says his object was to secure economy with efficiency. He will gladly cooperate with anyone to induce or compel the House of Commons to revert to the better financial principles which prevailed before 1874. Gladstone thinks this letter does honor to Churchill, and offers the latter chances to again raise the flag of economy.

BRIGHT ON FEDERATION.

Mr. John Bright, in a letter declining an invitation to attend a meeting of the advocates of federation, on the ground that he has no sympathy with the objects and purposes thereof, asks the projectors of the movement how the proposed federation would deal with the fisheries disputes between the United States and Canada. If Canada were independent, he asserts, she would yield to the argument of her powerful neighbor, and if there were no Dominion of Canada, the interests of England would be injured by English concession of America's reasonable claims. The federation project, he said, was mainly the offspring of the Jingo spirit, which clamors for a vast and continually widening empire, and seems almost ready to boast that the empire can fight the world outside its own limits. Bright says he would recommend sensible men to let the question rest.

A FORMAL PROCEEDING.

A ministerial council was held at the Queen's residence at Osborne to-day. The seals of office were then transferred to the new members of the cabinet, and to those who had changed office, and the minister kissed the Queen's hand as he formally notified them of their appointments.

Jubilee Yacht Race.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The course for the Jubilee Yacht Race for boats of all nations has at last been determined upon. The race will be sailed around the United Kingdom. Yachts will start from the Thames, and be required to keep Great Britain and the Isle on the port hand. The finish point will be at Dover. The race takes place early in June.

Horses and Rifles.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The government has decided to purchase 40,000 additional horses and 500,000 Winchester self-repeating rifles, to be ready in March.

New Westminster Election.

In St. Patrick's ward councillors elect are D. S. Curtis and J. G. Jaques; St. Andrew's ward, John Reid and W. A. Duncan. The contest was close.

The members of the Quebec Cabinet have returned to the ancient capital from their holidays.

Ex-Ald. Jones who was declared mayor elect of Winnipeg on a recount, has resigned, and will contest the city for the seat with his late opponent, ex-Ald. Pearson.

The C. P. R. has quoted a rate of $10 per man from Winnipeg to Montreal and return for men of the 90th Battalion next summer.

The Ontario Legislature meets on the 10th February.

"ALMOST"

Given Away for 12 Months, and Premium Thrown in.

IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH A CIRCULATION of 100,000 copies a month of the LADIES DOMESTIC MAGAZINE, the publishers have decided to give a useful premium in addition to a years subscription of this able and instructive SIXTEEN PAGE MAGAZINE to any one sending 25c. before the 31st January. This Magazine is devoted to the interest of the Ladies; it is full of instructions and general information combining selections from all the leading Magazines and Journals of Home and abroad with originals subjects pertaining to Domestic affairs and the advancement and welfare of

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1887.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It is announced from Quebec that Judge Andrews and Mr. Church are to have the judicial seats left vacant by the deaths of Judge Ramsay and Judge Torrance.

A while ago the Tory press were loud in their praise of Mr. Joly, but now that he has announced his intention of running for the Commons as a Liberal candidate they make no further mention of his name.

During last year the big bridge over the East River, New York, has been crossed by 27,436,707 persons, of whom 2,965,400 walked. The total receipts during that time were $755,689.88. Three persons jumped from the structure.

It is stated that the Government proposes consolidating shortly two of the present departments under one Minister and creating a Minister of Trade and commerce, under whom will be established a bureau of labor. The Railways and Public Works will probably be the departments consolidated.

Mr. Duncan McIntosh, of Lancaster, Glengarry county, Ontario, who has reached the patriarchal age of 99 years, recorded his vote on the 28th ult., in favor of Mr. Rayside, the reform candidate in Glengarry, marking his own ballot without any assistance. Mr. McIntosh has been an elder of the Presbyterian church for upwards of 50 years.

One of the indications of the approaching elections is the announcement made by the *Examiner*, a Tory organ in Prince Edward Island. It declares that the Local Government there have secured $500,000 from the Dominion to be placed to the credit of the province. This, if true, shows that the government is preparing to make to itself friends to aid in the coming struggle.

Hon. Mr. McLelan, the minister of finance has declared himself strongly opposed to the granting of the civil service bonus. The civil servants were paid the extra month's salary on the first day of June in 1882 and the general elections took place on the 29th of the same month. They were paid in advance the other day and the elections are to take place at once.

The Customs revenue at Montreal for the year 1886, compared with that of 1885, shows an increase of $1,679,917.23. It was, in 1885, $6,682,701.71 and in 1886 $8,362,618.94. The Inland Revenue statement shows an increase of $235,067.35; 1885, $1,609,949.45; 1886, $1,844,016.80. The Weights and Measures Office collected $5,570.75 during 1886, as compared with $4,540.91 in 1885.

The London papers have devoted much space to an account of the new stamps which the Post Office offers to the public. The stamps of the same color, so that the public and Post Office were equally embarrassed in their use. The present series are said to be a triumph in the art of discrimination.

The Ottawa *Evening Journal*, independent Conservative in its leanings, admits editorially that Quebec will return fifty Liberals and fifteen Conservatives. It says "the country is going Liberal" and "the candid Tory newspapers should admit it." This bears out largely the anticipations of the Liberals in the east regarding Quebec. It is claimed that to Quebec should be added Liberal majorities in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Conservative majorities are conceded in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and British Columbia.

The Tories in Toronto are much perplexed about the men whom they think will be the strongest candidates to run at the approaching elections. Mayor Howland is almost sure to oppose Mr. Small in the East division. The Tories are afraid to touch Mr. Beaty, "the Boy," who has made his name so unsavory in connection with his abortive railway speculations, and they are at their wits' end whom to run in his place. The names of Messrs. S. H. Blake, Q. C., and Robert Jeffrey are mentioned as probable Liberal candidates. The Hon. John Beverly Robinson, the present Lieut.-Governor of Ontario, will possibly be a candidate in his old constituency West Toronto. The Liberals are confident of carrying two out of three seats.

It has at length been finalty demonstrated that the winter service between Charlottetown and the mainland cannot be kept up. The Government have spared neither time nor expense in their endeavour to solve the problem. As a final test the Arctic whaler Neptune, stoutest vessel that could be obtained, with a captain of extensive experience, was engaged. Several times the captain of the vessel abandoned the route, but the department, anxious to give the islanders every possible advantage, insisted upon his returning to the work. Yesterday the ice was found so thick that the Neptune could not possibly break through, and to-day notice has been received that the route has been finally abandoned. The Northern Light is, however, keeping communication open between Georgetown and the mainland.

In the report of the British Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the depression of trade in that country, just published, we find that the commissioners testify to a general maintenance or increase in the volume of trade, accompanied in many cases by shrinkage in values and in all cases by a diminution of profit. The same condition of affairs appeared to the commission to prevail in France, Belgium, Russia, Spain and the United States. After analyzing the evidence before them, the commission state their own conclusions. The chief features of the commercial situation are in their opinion (1) a very serious falling off in the exchangeable value of the produce of the soil; (2) increase of production of nearly all other classes of commodities; (3) a tendency in the supply of commodities to outrun the demand; (4) a diminution in the profit obtainable by production, and (5) a similar diminution in the rate of interest or invested capital.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

The probable return of Sir Chas. Tupper to political life is hailed with delight by our contemporary the *Colonist*. That journal is loud in its praise of the "great stretcher." In its estimation the Cumberland war horse is matchless as an orator, a parliamentary debater, the perfection of political honesty, a very paragon of all that constitutes consistency, probity, and loftiness of aspiration. Such is the esteem in which Sir Chas. is held by the *Colonist* that it proclaims that it is acknowledged by all Canadians who have visited the Colonial Exhibition that the success achieved was due in the largest degree to his untiring efforts. He toiled early and late, and left no stone unturned to bring the country he loves so well into prominence. We cannot over-estimate the good effect his able discharge of his onerous duties will have on the future of the Dominion. While admitting that Canada made a creditable display at the Colonial Exhibition last year the fact should not be lost sight of that for attending to the Canadian department of that exhibition and Canadian affairs generally Sir Charles received a greater salary that even that paid to the Premier of the Dominion. His salary is $10,000 a year with free house and furnishings. The residence cost $30,000 and the furnishings in the neighborhood of $20,000. Is it to be supposed for a moment that these vast sums are to be paid out for nothing. Sir Charles Tupper merely did his duty. His subordinates, of whom there were also a number, claim equal credit. The London establishments cost Canada a considerable sum yearly and none will deny that in Sir Chales Tupper the country has had a more than ordinary representative. He, however, has only proved himself to be "worthy of his hire."

We are not so certain that his appearance in the political arena will be regarded by the Nova Scotians as the panacea for all their troubles, a remedy in short for the depression that prevails there. That province in the first instance was dragged by the hair into confederation, a fact that the Nova Scotians have never forgotten. They were promised many *sine quo nomes*, none of which have been fulfilled. In 1878 the National Policy cry was held forth as the olive leaf to assuage their disappointment. In 1882 it was again the bait thrown out, but not with the same success as in 1878, for fewer believers were caught by Sir Charles in its meshes on this occasion. The cry went forth that the National Policy had not had a fair trial, that it was entitled to British fair play before being condemned. Nova Scotia has tested that policy for eight years and with a result that is only too well known to our readers. The staff of life is more to be desired by the Nova Scotians than a protective tariff, and Sir Charles will find that a new generation has arisen since 1867 who are equally determined with their forefathers to have that measure of justice meted out to their native province which they claim they are entitled to receive. National political sentiment there at present appears to be a secondary consideration.

DUTY OF THE OPPOSITION.

Sir John Macdonald during his recent tour in Ontario, as well as the members of his cabinet, twitted Mr. Blake severely for lack of a policy to submit to the country. The Tory press took up the hue and cry that the Liberals had no policy. However the talented leader of that party rather turned the tables upon his assailants by quoting the speeches delivered by Sir John while in opposition in 1877 and when acting as leader of the Conservative opposition in the Commons. On that occasion Sir John said:

Both here and in England, the tendency had been to confide to the ministry of the day all important legislation, and it had been found almost impossible for a private member, no matter what his ability might be, or what might be his zeal or industry, to carry any great measure, affecting the general interests of the country. That duty had been both in England and in this country thrown upon the government, so that it was said in England that the duty of an opposition was confined principally to conducting a critical examination in the administration of the affairs of the country. It had been said by a great Liberal of that country that this was the most important duty thrown upon the members of parliament under the present system. England had had centuries of legislation, and there was now a large body of laws in force, under which the country, without any amendment being made to them for a series of years, could continue to flourish. So in this country; we had received from England and from France the advantage of all the legislation of both these great countries, and the affairs of Canada could be carried on and the material progress of the country not be impeded, if we had no new legislation for several years, such had been the advantage we had gained from a long series of laws well considered and successfully operated. But in the consideration of public affairs, questions continually arise whether the government had been wise or unwise, prudent or imprudent, whether they had conducted the affairs of the country correctly or incorrectly in matters in regard to which an educational country kept a steady eye upon the actions of its representatives in Parliament and in regard to which it was the duty of the Opposition—a duty which the Opposition in this house would perform without factiousness but with firmness—to criticise the conduct of the administration of the day, and see that what it did was for the best interests of the country.

Here then is a distinct declaration by no less an authority than the Premier of Canada himself, that the chief duty of an Opposition is to criticize, and the chief duty of a government to initiate legislation. It is claimed by the Liberals, however, that through their leaders, they have shown that when the duties of a government devolve upon them legislation of a thorough and efficient character, dealing with great public abuses will be forthcoming.

Copies of the Dominion voters' lists for all the constituencies of the Dominion have been deposited with the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery at Ottawa.

SAFE WITH THE LIBERALS.

The National Policy being a danger bugaboo, should the Liberals attain to power, will have but little effect on the intelligent electors of Canada. Time and again the leaders of that party have proclaimed their attitude on the question, and when the proper time arrives for testing their belief in these assertions it will be found that the Liberals' asseverations have been accepted by the electors. The *Colonist*, shouts in favor of the National Policy and states that the Liberals are free traders and will inaugurate in Canada such a fiscal policy as will close all our manufactories. This is the veriest of nonsense. There never was free trade in Canada. To-day, in theory there are many who believe in the principle of free trade; but practically its enforcement they admit to be impossible. The *Colonist* must trot out some other and more cogent argument than the free trade bugaboo wherewith to successfully fight the electors.

The Montreal *Herald* is at present engaged in dressing its contemporary of the *Gazette* down in fine style on the fiscal policy question. The *Gazette*, says our Montreal contemporary, appears to think that because the Liberal party were at one time opposed, as it arborically puts it, root, trunk, and branches to the National Policy, they must therefore be of the same opinion still. Now the *Gazette* ought not to deceive itself in this way, nor cast such an undeserved slur on the present Minister of the Interior. It is saying in other words that he is insincere in his support of the N. P. It should not be forgotten that Mr. White was strongly opposed to Protection, that he spoke strongly against it and maintained that 15 per cent. was the limit of protection desirable in Canada. Any industry requiring more protection than that, he said, was not suited to the country. Mr. White changed his opinion and became a supporter of the N. P.; one of its most vigorous supporters. No candid person will blame another for honestly changing an opinion, especially on such an obstruse and complicated question as free trade versus protection. But then the *Gazette* should not endeavor to bind other men to their past opinions. Indeed, if it is really a friend of the N. P., it should welcome any change in the former opinions of those who were against it. It jumps, however, on any indication of a change of opinion in the Liberal party. And yet that change, we believe, has taken place to a great extent. Mr. Blake has said that free trade is out of the question. This is at variance with opinions once held in the headquarters of the Liberal party, and it is a material change in the direction that the *Gazette* should desire. In the matter of the N. P., the mass of the Liberal party are indifferent about it or in favor of its continuance. They know that the expenditure has been enormous, and that some money must be raised in some way, and they will not have direct taxation. Even if the National Policy had been a mistake at its inception it is a necessity now. Even if Sir Richard Cartwright enjoys the task of showing how far it has fallen short of the promises made on its behalf, or points out where it unduly presses, or where there is room for reform, it by no means follows that as Finance Minister he would attempt to reverse what is now, and must for some time remain, the settled policy of the Dominion. The *Gazette's* contention that with the return to power of the Liberal party protection to Canadian industries would cease, is a nightmare resulting from political indigestion, a bogey of its own imagining. It may be very well to harp on the old string, even though Mr. White be jarred by the music, but the *Gazette* cannot frighten intelligent people with the fear what cannot come to pass.

Toronto *Week*: We can easily believe that the attempt to force industries unfavoured by nature into existence by protection has proved no compensation for the loss of natural trade. The feeling that she was sold (as assuredly she was) by Joseph Howe, and dragged into the Confederation by the hair of her head, naturally rankles in the mind of Nova Scotia since the result has been disappointing. The Nova Scotia Home Rulers do not want to go out of the Empire; they want to make their Province again a British colony, managing its own affairs under the protection of the Mother country. What has Nova Scotia or any other Province gained by being brought under the Government of Ottawa except a vast increase of debt, and an equally vast increase of corporation? In what respect would Manitoba, for example, have suffered if, instead of being a dependency and too often a dust-bin of Ottawa, she had been working out her own destinies under a governor appointed direct from England, who would have been, as they all were, a man of honor, have perpetrated no jobs, and kept on good terms with the Indians? The Grits after their victory in Ontario, are shouting that the end of the system of corruption is at hand. That the end of a system of corruption is at hand must be welcome news to all good men. But when corruption is gone, and the Grits and purity are in power, what is the bond which they hope will take the place of corruption in holding all these Provinces together? The attachment of French Quebec to a British nationality? The sense of common interest which binds the commercial classes of Nova Scotia?

The Conservatives expect great things from the return of Sir Charles Tupper, but Nova Scotian Conservatives now in Ottawa, say that his appearance in that province now would only damage the Tory cause. With Tupper out of sight, the infamous means by which Nova Scotia was brought into confederation might be ignored or forgotten, but the moment he appears on the scene, all the old issues will revive, and the Tory party will be annihilated.

The infant son of Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg has been christened Alexander Albert.

DOMINION ELECTIONS.

All doubt as to whether there will be an election or not ere another session of parliament is now set at rest. The fifth parliament of Canada has been dissolved and a new election ordered. The Times, a few days since, stated that it would be the first to make the definite announcement and to day it has to state that Tuesday, the 15th of Feby., has been selected as the day for nomination of candidates throughout the Dominion, and Tuesday, the 22d of that month, the day for polling the votes of the electorate of Canada, for or against Sir John A. Macdonald and his government. The special dispatch which appears in another column gives full particulars of the programme adopted by the government and its friends. The Liberals are reported to be in perfect working order, so that a spirited contest will be the result. In the race the government's friends claim for it an advantage. But a small majority is only counted upon. It is too early yet to make any prognostications. The enlarging of the franchise in the east, the gerrymandering of a number of constituencies; the anti-Popery crusade of the *Mail*, for which Sir John Macdonald is held to be responsible; the attitude of the Conservative party on the Temperance question, for which the *Mail* is supposed to be its mouth piece, on the temperance question, are new factors in a Dominion contest that will unsettle hitherto established party lines, making it impossible for any one for some weeks yet to "make a slate" as to the probable result to be shown by the ballot box on the evening of Tuesday, the 22d of February.

So far as British Columbia is concerned The Times sees no reason why it should change its previously expressed views on the subject of the representation from this province. None will deny that to Sir John Macdonald's Government is due the credit of completing the C. P. R. For that act it is entitled to support and consideration. We dissent from the view expressed by many that the candidates from this quarter of the Dominion should be returned pledged to support Sir John and his government only, through thick and thin, be the legislation good or bad. The stage has been reached in our history when a certain amount of independence is necessary in order to accomplish that amount of good work which the requirements of the province demands.

The importance of Victoria as the commercial and shipping metropolis of Canada on the Pacific Coast entitles her to a greater consideration than has hitherto been shown her. In the selection of the men to be sent to the capital to represent us in the great council of the nation, it should be a prerequisite that they are possessed of a thorough familiarity with commercial and shipping matters, for it is in the House of Commons that the interests of the nation is discussed and regulated, such as laws appertaining to navigation in which Victoria is largely interested; customs, tariff postal regulations and the fiscal policy of the country generally, as well as banking, insurance and kindred topics. That many good and true men in other respects, but lacking in these essentials, will present themselves soliciting the suffrages of the electors is beyond doubt. The names of a dozen candidates are already mentioned. It is certain others will be in the field. Our advice then to all is to give no pledge or promise for a few days until it is positively known who are to be in the field. There are yet several "dark horses" to be trotted out—if credence is to be placed in current rumors. Electors will be acting a wise part by with holding all promises or pledges, for the "dark horses" may be the people's favorites.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The painful fact that the Queen's health is failing will be heard with sorrow by her subjects in every part of her vast empire. It is not too much to say that the British people entertain for their Queen a strong personal affection. The generation that has grown up since she ascended the throne have never heard anything but good of her. She has not only been a wise ruler, performing her state duties with remarkable prudence and fidelity, but she has taken the deepest interest in the welfare of all classes of her subjects no matter how remote their homes may have been from the seat of government. Nothing that pertains to the well being of her people has escaped her notice. She has rejoiced with them when they were happy and has mourned with them when they were afflicted. It is not surprising, then, that this large-hearted sympathy has met with a ready and warm response, and that the British people everywhere feel a deep personal interest in all that concerns her who in all sincerity they call their "beloved Queen." This is why the news that she is "breaking up very rapidly" is received with sadness that is both profound and general. Most people when they hear it, and are convinced of its truth, will feel as if they had heard of the serious illness of a much loved relative.

Russia is obtaining from the Herents, of Paris, a loan of 75,000,000 francs to be expended in constructing a canal from the eastern extremity of the Gulf of Perekop, in the Black Sea, across the neck of land joining the Crimea to the mainland, to the Sea of Azof, to afford a direct water route from the River Don to the Black Sea. The railways adjacent to this new water route will be put in communication with it.

A loud warning is contained in the following from the New York *Times*: "A man whose name would have been good on a check for $2,000,000 not long ago, spent two hours in the back office of a Wall Street broker's one day last week waiting to get the chance to borrow $10 from one who used to be his clerk. Speculation has brought him to poverty and made a clerk a millionaire, all within a year or two."

DILLON'S DEFIANCE.

The Leader's Speech in Defence of the Plan of the Campaign.

The Rent Struggle to be Prosecuted to the Bitter End.

Following is the full text of Dillon's speech at Loughrea, Ireland, a few days since, before the "rent offices" were opened under the "Plan of the Campaign," which has now been declared illegal.

A fortnight ago, began Mr. Dillon, the government

STRUCK A BLOW

at me. They summoned me to appear before the judges of the Queen's bench in order that I should be held to bail for good behavior. (Groans and laughter.) I venture to say that, although I meant to appear in the Court of Queen's bench, I would appear afterwards in Galway and finish with Lord Clanricarde (loud and prolonged cheers) and I say here to-day in spite of the Court of Queen's Bench in Dublin, and in spite of all the judges in Dublin, that you will win in this struggle. I stood in the Court of Queen's Bench on Tuesday, and I heard the conduct which I had practised in this country and the programme which I had advised denounced as criminal. (Groans.) I was told by the judges of that court that I was engaged in criminal conspiracy. (Laughter.) But I ask you here to-day, men of Galway, to look back over the story of your country and recall to your memories this fact, that every man who has ever tried to raise his voice in this country on behalf of the poor and oppressed against their oppressors—every single man whose name is dear to the memory of Irishmen—has stood in the dock before Irish judges (cheers); and if I stood on last Tuesday before a court of Irish judges to be told that I was engaged in a criminal conspiracy, I stood where your fathers had stood before me, and where every man who had the courage of a man in the past history of Ireland had stood. (Cheers.) I stood

WHERE O'CONNELL STOOD

(cheers) and where every Irish leader who has the first trust and love of the Irish people stood before. (Cheers.) We are told to-day that we are engaged in a criminal conspiracy, and forsooth, that if we do not desist we may come into collision with the law. (Groans and laughter.) Well, I have been for six years engaged in that conspiracy (cheers) and four times I have come into collision with the law, and three times I have beaten them. This is not the first time I have come into collision with the law, and Irish judges, and I leave it to you to judge whether to-day the class of men, the Irish landlords, who three times have had me up as a criminal (laughter), are better for it to day? All I can say is, if they like the results that have followed from putting me in prison I am satisfied. (Cheers.) But this I will say also, that they have not got me in yet. (Cheers.) I do not think they will either. (Cheers.) I have said that on the last Tuesday I was told by the judges of the Court of Queen's Bench that I was engaged in a criminal conspiracy (groans), and when they were delivering that opinion they quoted words which I remember well, and these were the words delivered by Mr. Justice Fitzgerald (groans) when he was trying the leaders of

and Mr. Parnell at their head, and I recollect distinctly in that charge, which was quoted on last Tuesday, he warned us then to give up the criminal courses which we were then said to be engaged in—that is to say, the agitation of the Land League; and I put it to you to-day, if we had obeyed his words and turned our backs on the Irish people and on the cause of the poor men in Ireland, where would you be to-day? If, in 1880, we had listened to the warnings of the Irish judge who then sat in judgment on us, would there have been a land bill passed for Ireland? (Cries of "No.") And if we had listened to those warnings, thousands of Irish families would have been wandering absolutely homeless or pining in the workhouse. The terror of the name of the Land League, and the might of that agitation, have borne their good fruits, and those people who engaged in it are struggling still for their rights, and are still in possession of their homes. (Cheers.) And, just as in 1880, we thought that our judgment on Irish politics was better than the judgment of Judge Fitzgerald, I am of opinion that I know more to-day about the interest of the Irish farmers, aye, and care more, too, than Justice O'Brien; and whatever may be his opinion as to the legality of my action. I repeat here to-day the challenge which I gave the Attorney-General in the courts on Tuesday—(cheers)—and I defy him, and

I DEFY THE EXECUTIVE

in Dublin to put me into gaol until they give me a fair trial. I will never shirk a fair trial; and if I am guilty of a crime, let them try me. But they know right well that they dare not try me; they know we are guilty of no criminal conspiracy; they know that we engaged in this movement, are engaged in a movement as great, as noble, and more successful than any movement started in Ireland before our time. I recollect perfectly well when I was young the old people talking of past times, and it used to be said among the people that after all they did not know whether it was not a mistake to begin the national struggle by obtaining the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, or they said what good did it do us except to enable certain judges to get places. I must say I think they did begin at the wrong end, and I think that the first duty that ought to have suggested itself to the Irish people was to have protected the laboring classes of this country from ruin and destruction, and then when they were free men—when their homes could not be levelled by their

TYRANTS AND OPPRESSORS

—we could have won all the other rights. (Cheers.) But since it has been so, the old saying comes in, "Better late than never," and as it was not done by our fathers, we had better get to work ourselves. We are engaged in no criminal conspiracy. We are engaged in an open public movement—to do what? To overturn, I venture to say, the most horrible and crime-stained institution that ever existed in any civilized land. To overturn it, in a public organization; to emancipate the people of this country from a system which has exterminated in the past more human beings than half-a-dozen insurrections. We are engaged in a public and open attempt—no conspiracy at all—to overthrow a system which, so long as it has existed, has caused Ireland to be known throughout the length and breadth of the world as "poor Ireland." What was it that made this country, which came from the hand of God as rich as any country in Europe or America—what was it turned it into a country to be called "poor Ireland?" It was the landlords and no one else; and the attempt we are engaged in now is an attempt dear to the heart of every one who loves Ireland and cares for her prosperity—an attempt which, with the help of God, and with the help of the "Plan of Campaign" (cheers), will be carried in our day to a glorious victory. (Loud cheers.)

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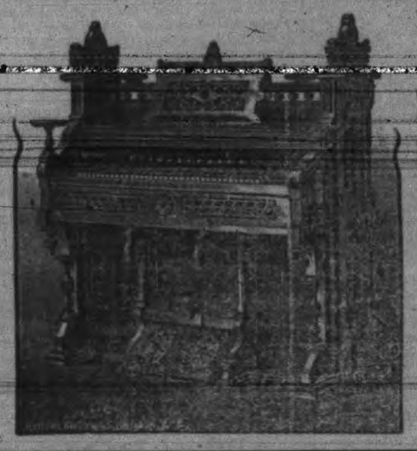

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The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1887.

A MINER'S ROMANCE

Going East to Find His Wife Learns that She is in Juneau.

Several years ago there lived in a quiet little town in the province of Quebec a young man named Thomas Boswell, who loved and married a *petite* French Canadian girl, famed in the parish for her beauty and lovely disposition. After a few years of marital joys and sorrows, Boswell discovered that his wife was possessed of a somewhat mercurial temper, and after an unusually violent outburst the couple parted in anger. Boswell drifted westward and became a miner, and for some years has followed that occupation in the Northwest and Alaska. Last spring, with a companion, he was the first man to penetrate to the Yukon and follow that river on the ice from its source to the Stewart river. He was lucky enough to strike several rich bars before the water rose, and took out about $6,000 in gold dust. Thus enriched he thought of the wife from whom he had parted, and resolved to return east, find her out, and having confessed his fault invite her to live with him again. He followed the Yukon to its mouth and took passage on the Bear for San Francisco. On reaching the old home in the east, he learned that his wife had left and diligent inquiry failed to give him any clue to her whereabouts. Returning to Cleveland, on a visit to a sister, he was there informed that the woman for whom he was searching had gone to Juneau with another man, and without waiting to pass the winter with his relatives, as he had purposed doing, Boswell at once started for the west again. He was a passenger for Alaska on the Idaho, which sailed from this port on Friday last. The woman is well known to miners who arrived down last fall, and the meeting of the two, after so many years of separation, during which both have proved faithless to the marital vow, will be a strange incident in the lives of husband and wife. Boswell has thought the matter out, and is determined if the wife of former years has not become altogether irreclaimable, to take her to his heart and home again and start afresh in the journey of life. He has some money and believes that next summer he will be still more successful, so that it is not improbable the woman may be wooed and won a second time, and through the lesson of the past both may avoid the pitfalls that thus far have ruined their lives.

Sworn In.

The Mayor and the following councillors elect for the several wards of the city took the oath of office at 12 m. today before Sir Matthew B. Begbie, Knight Chief Justice, viz.: James Fell, Esq., Mayor; D. W. Harris, Louis Vigelius, B. W. Pearse, John Coughlan, F. S. Barnard, D. W. Higgins, John Braden, Councillors. In presenting the seal of the corporation to the Mayor, the Chief Justice said: "I have much pleasure in handing to you again the seal of the corporation and hope that when your term shall have expired that you will have given us good satisfaction as you appear to have done during the past, which has been evidenced by the handsome majority which you have obtained. I may say as to myself, that I am satisfied." Collins, Styles and Grant, who have another year to serve, did not require to take the oath.

Anti-Chinese Pledge.

At a public meeting on Friday night the citizens of Vancouver unanimously signed the following pledge: To do all in their power to discourage the location of Chinese within the city limits, (1) by refusing to employ them for any purpose whatever, or deal with them directly or indirectly; and, (2) by discriminating against any party who persists in encouraging or employing Chinamen. Mr. R. D. Pitt, who has been a leader in the anti-Chinese crusade, is in the city to-day. He says that there is an erroneous opinion in Victoria as to methods employd by the people of Vancouver to get the Chinese to leave, and seems anxious that our people should understand the actual and true state of affairs.

Laid to Rest.

The remains of the late Mr. E. A. Wood were carried to Ross Bay cemetery yesterday afternoon, the cortege proceeding from the residence to St. John's Church, where Rev. Mr. Jenns officiated at the solemn services. The friends and acquaintances of the deceased were present in large numbers. The pall-bearers were: Messrs. F. Pauz, Walter Shears, Henry Mansell, Jos. Loewen, Lawrence Goodacre, and Thos. Shotbolt.

Wm. O'Neil, formerly of Cassiar, B. C., died at St. Mary's Hospital, San Francisco, about two months ago. Deceased was about 78 years of age, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

The Vancouver Suicide.

The verdict of the jury in the case of the body found in a tree stump at Vancouver was in accordance with the facts. On searching the clothes of the deceased there were found 25 cents in silver, a pipe, matches and a memorandum book so rotted by damp that nothing could be deciphered upon its pages. The corpse was dressed in a grey coat and blue overcoat, the clothing indicating that the man whoever he was, was in poor circumstances. The *Advertiser* says that in the pocket of the deceased man a book was found which gave the name of August Cordover, who is believed to be a French-Canadian.

Theatre for Vancouver.

The people of Vancouver do not take much stock in the saying that "Rome wasn't built in a day," and are doing their best to show that it might have been. Their newest enterprise is a theatre, which will have a seating capacity of 800 or 1,000, and be equal in every respect to the Victoria. A subscription list was started by Jack Leary on Friday and stock to the amount of a couple of thousand dollars was subscribed in a few hours. The promoters are hopeful that in a few months a theatre suitable to the requirements of the city will be erected.

Poker "Ante"-Dates Euchre.

Poker dates back to the ark, when Noah had "two of a kind."—*Hartford Journal.* Earlier. You forgot that Eve "raised" Cain. — *Commercial Bulletin.* Earlier. She "saw" Adam first.—*Boston Courier.* Earlier still. Adam "came in."—*Washington Star.* And the good old game of euchre antedates it. You know that before Eve's time Adam "went it alone."—*Victoria Colonist.* The *Colonist* "is out," for before Adam "stuffed" into this world, "it was made good."

Selling Liquor to Indians.

Thos. Martin, of the Grove, Esquimalt road, has been suspected of late of supplying liquor to Indians. With this suspicion hanging over him Constable L. P. Lewis laid for the illicit dealer and his vigilance was rewarded by capturing him in the act. In the police court a fine of $75 and $6 costs was imposed on Martin or two months in gaol. He has till to-morrow at 2 o'clock wherewith to pay the fine or rest in durance vile for the specified time.

SALMON PACKING.

Its History on the Northeast Atlantic Coast and on the Pacific.

The packing of salmon in tin cans was an established industry on the Northeast Atlantic coast twenty-three years prior to the inauguration of the industry by William Hume, in 1864, on the Sacramento river. In 1866 there was one cannery on the Columbia river which turned out 4,000 cases, against an average annual pack at present of nearly 600,000 cases. In 1841 Mr. Chas. Mitchell, of Aberdeen, Scotland, who had learned his trade of Jno. Moir & Sons, of Aberdeen, Scotland, and had been in their employ for some years, came to Halifax, N. S., at the request of Alex. Davidson, to there establish the packing of salmon. The business at that time was almost in its infancy. The bulk of the salmon packed by Mitchell at Halifax was shipped to England. Mr. Wm. Underwood had been at that time importing English or Scotch-packed salmon in 2 lb., 3 lb. and 4 lb. tins which cost him in Liverpool about 9½d sterling per pound. The 3 lb. and 4 lb. tins were taper cans, oval in shape. Davidson did not make a financial success of the business and abandoned it. Chas. Mitchell, however, in January, 1843, went to Eastport, Me., and eventually formed a partnership with W. S. Treat and a man named Noble. This firm was first Treat, Noble & Co., and afterwards Noble & Mitchell. They conducted a general canning business, packing lobsters, partriges, meats of various kinds, corn, peas, etc.; they also packed salmon at St. John, N. B. William Underwood was one of their principal customers, and in 1845 bought out the Eastport establishment, taking Mr. Mitchell into his employ and giving him charge of the canning business.

In a short time the establishment at Eastport was abandoned, and the "plant" removed to Boston, Mr. Mitchell still being in charge. From that time on the salmon sold by Underwood was packed in Boston, he receiving the fish in ice by steamer from St. John, N. B. The business increasing and the supply of fish being precarious a salmon canning establishment was started at Bathurst, N. B., in 1854, which continued to be operated till 1865, at which time freezing establishments were put up near the fisheries and which could afford to pay higher prices than could the canners, who abandoned the business there and did not start in a new venture in that direction. At that time W. J. Fraser, of Miramichi, N.B., was heavily engaged in the salmon packing business and there were also factories on the Restigouche River and at New Bandon, N. B., also at other points. All these continued to operate until the low price of Pacific coast canned salmon and the facilities of getting New Brunswick fish to market in ice, increased their value in New Brunswick, rendering packing in that province unprofitable. In a letter book of 1844, belonging to Mr. Underwood, is a letter addressed to the Eastport firm of Treat, Noble & Co., finding some fault with their prices and asking their figures for salmon, and saying that some parties who were packing in Newfoundland were offering it at less price than the Eastport people had been giving. So there must have been salmon packing going on in Newfoundland in 1844, but the names of the parties is not accessible. The process employed was the 'water bath,' heated by fires. The cans were bathed about two hours, then opened for the escape of steam, closed [illegible] the same length of time—this for 1 lb. cans. The larger cans were given a longer time in processing.

In the Province of British Columbia the first canning of salmon was attempted in 1861 by Capt. Stamp at Alberni. It was on a small and very primitive scale. In 1870, Messrs. J. S. Deas & Co., under the agency of Messrs. Findlay, Durham & Brodie started to pack on the Fraser. This firm was followed shortly thereafter by Messrs. Alex. Ewen & Co., and others.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

Prof. Saunders on Northwest and B. C. Lands.

According to the Ottawa *Evening Journal* Prof. Saunders, Chief Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, is engaged in preparing a report of his recent transcontinental trip, undertaken for the sole purpose of obtaining information for the government regarding desirable locations for the proposed farming stations. The task of selecting the precise location of the farms is still undone, said the Professor to a reporter last Saturday. I simply visited the principal districts in each Province in order to determine the general advantages they respectively possessed. I accomplished a great portion of the distance in vehicles. Now, British Columbia is a Province which greatly took my fancy. The Province has a great future, and its resources are almost unbounded. Nobody can form any conception of the magnificent forests. There is a large portion of the country which can be utilized for agricultural purposes at comparatively little expense. There are again magnificent patches of open land, while the delta lands, especially those along the Fraser river, are very fertile. Considerable difficulty will be encountered in clearing the country, owing to the size and extent of the forests. I discovered that several points on the mainland, near the coast, as well as several places on the island, would make desirable locations for the experimental station. The prospects are that stock-raising, fruit-growing and dairying will be indulged in on an extensive scale. The doctors on the coast are already sending consumptives there to breathe the pine aroma of the atmosphere and so far the timely change have been very marked. The act, under which the farms will be established, contemplates more extended and extensive experiments there than in any other portion of the Dominion. In addition to the main farm several other sections of land will be utilized in

VARIED EXPERIMENTS.

For instance the Government proposes to go into tree culture, with the view of determining what trees will be best adapted to the climate of the Northwest. The cultivation of economic, ornamental trees and shrubs will be carried on at the various farms. One station will be given to the Maritime Provinces. Various favorable districts have already been inspected and it is not unlikely that the site will be chosen at some point in Nova Scotia well in the isthmus between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. This will make the station equally adjacent to the farmers of the three provinces. Once the work is inaugurated the farmers from British Columbia and Nova Scotia will be able to send their grain to Ottawa, and have its germinative powers tested free of cost. Various methods of attaining this result will be adopted and a complete report will be sent to the enquirer. Bulletins noting the result of experiments will be published from time to time for the benefit of the farming element of the Dominion.

After the Seals.

The sealing schooner Mary Ellen, under command of Capt. Dan McLean left to-day for the south in search of seals. She will return this way in the spring and go north on the same errand. Captain Alex. McLean is also on board. The trip south extends to the coast of Lower California.

DISSOLVED AT LAST

The Dominion Parliament is at Last Dissolved and a New Election to Take Place Throughout Canada on the 15th and 22nd February.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Special to THE TIMES—The Dominion parliament has been dissolved and new elections ordered. The nominations are fixed for Tuesday, the 15th of February, and the polling for Tuesday, the 22d.

An extra of the *Canada Gazette* was issued late on Saturday night containing the above announcement. It was generally known throughout the city and the country on Friday that such a decision had been arrived at by the government. Everything for some days back indicated that a dissolution was at hand.

The greatest activity prevails in political circles. Both sides are sanguine of success. The Liberals everywhere are thoroughly organized for the fray. They are putting their best men in the field. The government supporters are in fine working trim in many of the constituencies. In a few days candidates for both sides will be in the field. The fight in Quebec will be a bitter one. Here the Liberals count on large gains. Ontario will return to her former love and send a Liberal majority. Prince Edward Island will also return a contingent favorable to Mr. Blake. Nova Scotia will reverse its Dominion vote and likewise elect a Liberal majority. In New Brunswick the Conservatives claim that they will hold their own. Out of the sixteen members to be elected for Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia, the Liberals are of the opinion that they will receive the support of at least four members.

The ministers have arranged for a tour of the country. Sir John has not visited New Brunswick since confederation, and efforts are being made to induce the premier to include that province in his programme. Hon. Messrs. Foster and Costigan will direct the campaign there. In Nova Scotia Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. Messrs. Thompson and McLelan have adopted a programme for united action. Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolph Caron and Hon. Mr. Chapleau will make a thorough tour of Quebec and arrange a defensive programme against the onslaughts of Messrs. Laurier, Langelier, Cosgrain and others. Sir John's health is not such as to warrant him in taking a prominent part in the campaign. He will deliver a few addresses in the principal centers, and take general supervision of the contest from the capital, leaving the heavy work to such excellent campaigners as Hons. Messrs. White, Bowell, Carling, Mr. McMaster and others.

The organization of the party in Manitoba has been entrusted to the President and officers of the Conservative Association of Winnipeg.

In the Northwest the Hon. E. Dewdney, although Lieutenant Governor, is expected to be taking a hand in the deal while Sir Nicholas Flood Davin is of the opinion that he holds in his hand the right and left bowers, the king and the queen of the trump cards, and certain to conquer all rivals outside his own quartette.

From British Columbia nothing definite has been ascertained. The office of Chief Organizer it is reported in semi-official circles here was offered to one of the city members of Victoria, but for some reason not yet explained declined. It is claimed that the Conservative party is sure of six straight supporters from the Pacific Coast province and that organization there unnecessary. The Liberals are but few in numbers and without any organization or influence.

The new House will meet early in March. The session will be a short one. The supplies will be voted and only such other business as is absolutely necessary transacted.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The Ministerial Crisis by No Means Ended--Mr. Jenkinson.

An intelligent and reliable correspondent cables from London that the prospects of the forthcoming Liberal convention is the direct result of Mr. Chamberlain's action and the pressure brought to bear upon him from Birmingham. When he returned from the East he gave notice that he would address a public meeting on a certain day, whereupon the political committee of his ward wrote to inform him that his first duty was to them, and they desired him to address them privately at an earlier date. He suspected nothing, and was immensely surprised and disgusted to find himself subjected to a process of heckling by the most direct and frank questions for over two hours. This has been a revelation to him. His position among even those in whose support he had the most confidence caused him to make a conciliatory speech and lend himself willingly to the conference proposal. He has expressed great satisfaction at the tone of certain letters which Mr. Gladstone has addressed to him privately. Nobody has yet discovered in what way reconciliation is to come.

The Ministerial crisis by the way, is by no means over, as there are many delicate personal matters to be arranged inside the Cabinet. A matter which Patrick Ford will read with the greatest interest, eclipses purely political questions for the moment. I learn that Mr. Henry Jenkinson, for several years past director of criminal investigation is about to retire or be retired. The relations between the Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, and Mr. Jenkinson have been strained for some time past. This is the culmination. The gravity of this event, it may be added, can only be known to those who take part in the goverement of the Empire. For the last four years Mr. Jenkinson has been the soul and centre of what may be called the spy system of the British Empire. Among other things he is the man who has in his hands all the threads of the secret conspiracy of the dynamiters and the associations which threaten and attack life and property from New York and Paris. At a time when the British Government is being urged from the judicial bench upon a course of vigorous repression in Ireland, Mr. Jenkinson's retirement is strange indeed. The steps contemplated may be officially termed an amalgamation of the department. This is a mere euphemism or a fate like Sir Robert Hamilton's.

Considerable surprise is expressed at the news that the Admiralty has issued instructions to see the hulks in readiness to receive the naval reserves, who with the officers and men of the brigade of the guards standing first for foreign service have been medically examined. The latter precaution has previously been taken only at the last moment.

The ice bridge formed in the Sault a few days ago and is solid opposite Cape Rouge, Que. It will probably hold for the winter.

NOT THE MAN.

Mr. H. J. Elliott Returns to Portland to Refute a Slander.

Some weeks ago some Victoria papers copied an article from the Portland press accusing H. J. Elliot, a miner well known in this city, of the crime of murder. Saturday's *Oregonian* says: Mr. H. J. Elliot, arrived in the city yesterday from Winnipeg direct, and called at this office and desired to make a statement contradicting the derogatory reports that have been circulated concerning himself and Quinn. Elliott states that the first intimation that he received of the murder of Kenealy and the connection of his name with it was December 10, in a newspaper in Manitoba, which printed an article from one of the Portland papers. After reading the article he came back to Portland immediately and solely for the purpose of having a contradiction made of these charges. He states that he came to this city from Port Moody in company with Quinn about the 5th of November last, and laid over here one day for the purpose of getting $1600 gold changed into currency, which he did at the Bank of British Columbia. On the 6th of November he and Quinn left here on the Northern Pacific, and proceeded as far as Glyndon, Dakota Territory, from whence they went to Winnipeg, where he (Elliott) has since resided. Quinn left there a short time afterward, and is now in New York city. He further states that he never knew Kenealy nor did he meet anyone on the train that he knew, and that he was not in company with anyone while here except Quinn, and that he knew only two persons in the city. The business in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years upon this coast was that of mining. Elliot is stopping at the Quimby house, and is ready to meet any charges against him."

Mr. Elliott arrived in Victoria last night for the purpose of giving the lie to the slander which was spread abroad by some of the city papers. From what we know of Mr. Elliott, and the acquaintance has extended over a period of years, he is one of the last men who could be guilty of anything of the kind. Mr. Elliott's disposition is such that he would not harm a child, and as he is a man of means no reason can be advanced for imputing such a foul deed to him. We can only explain it by supposing that the Portland paper which first took the liberty of connecting his name with the deed was entirely ignorant of the character of the man it was so grievously wronging. Mr. Elliott will probably institute legal proceedings against the publishers who spread the libel, and if ever a person had good ground for doing so he is that man.

A Fast Cruiser.

On Monday, in the presence of a commission of Spanish naval officers and others, the official trial of the El Destructor, the new Clyde-built Spanish torpedo cruiser, designed by Messrs. Thomson, was successfully made at Skelmorlie, on the Clyde. The highest speed attained was 23.1 knots an hour. This vessel is the first of a new type designed to have the high speed of a torpedo boat, but to be of sufficient size to enable her to keep the sea as an ordinary cruiser. Her sea-going qualities were tested last week, under the direction of the commission, when, in one of the heavy gales we have recently had, she ran for four hours at a speed of 22 knots. It is confidently anticipated that the El Destructor will prove fully up to the intentions of her designers, and that she will be capable of running down and destroying any torpedo boat in either rough or smooth water. The speed attained on Monday is said to be the highest on record of any vessel or torpedo boat when in a fully-equipped condition.

Foresters' Installation.

The officers of Court Vancouver, No. 5755, were installed last night by D.C.R., W.G.Cameron, as follows: HLO'Brien, C R; George Martin, SCR; Arthur Holmes, (re-elected) Treasurer; J R McKenzie, (re-elected) Secretary; G W Anderson, S W; A McGregor, JW; Howard Cameron, S B; Robert Godding, J B. After the ceremony D C R Cameron presented the retiring C R, J W Walker, with P C R ribbon and certificate which were acknowledged by the recipient in a neat speech. The Court, he said, was now in a most healthy and flourishing condition.

After the installation was over the brethren adjourned to the Poodle Dog restaurant where Hamm and Marboeuf, the genial hosts, had spread a collation fit for royalty. The brethren did royal justice to the many good things, which brought the pleasant evening to a close.

Want to Get Back.

Dispatches have been received here stating that 100 of 280 Chinese that left this port on the Sardonyx in March and May last for Mazatlan, Mexico, are now at that port in a very destitute condition and depending upon the charity of the people there. The Chinese merchants at San Francisco have contributed largely to their aid, and the Pacific Mail Co. has offered to transport them hither at reduced rates, but as they neglected to procure certificates upon leaving, their return is not easy. The Chinese Consul-General at San Francisco has solicited the aid of the U. S. Consul at this port, in the name of humanity, to endeavor to aid their return by procuring a remission of the head tax of $50 each required in view of their default.

Hymeneal.

In this city, Wednesday last, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. McKillican, the nuptials of Mr. George Carter, Secretary of the Seattle Y. M. C. A., and Miss Minnie Gibbs, of this city, were solemnized by the Rev. Donald Fraser. The happy couple left for their future home in Seattle the next day and were given a reception by the Y. M. C. Association of that city.

John R. Denny and Miss Carrie V. Palmer were married at the residence of the bride's parents last week in Seattle, Rev. John F. Damon officiating. Only the most intimate friends of the parties were present. Mr. and Mrs. Denny left for a brief visit to Portland, Oregon.

Failure at Vancouver.

A heavy failure is reported from Vancouver. It has been known for some time back that the wholesale liquor firm of Malee & Brown were in "deep water" financially. A few days since Mr. Brown sold his interest in the business to Mr. Malee, who, it now appears, was not able to finance the concern any longer, and yesterday made an assignment of his estate to trustees in this city for the benefit of his creditors. The amount of his liabilities are said to be large, in the neighborhood of $40,000. A number of firms in Victoria are said to be interested in the estate to a considerable extent.

Mr. Speaker.

It is pretty generally understood in government circles that Mr. C. E. Pooley, M. P. P., for Esquimalt, will be elected Speaker of the new House on Monday next.

Wharf Broken Down.

A portion of a wharf at Vancouver (believed to be the new one at the foot of Carrol street) was broken down yesterday by the weight of 50,000 brick, which had been brought over from Victoria. The bricks are now in the harbor.

POLITICAL CONFLICT.

A Forecast of the Probable Result in the East.

A Political Waterloo Believed to be Waiting the Government.

(Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.)

TORONTO, Jan. 7, 1887.

All that is now necessary is the official intimation and the fixing of dates for the approaching Dominion election, for a dissolution has been decided upon and the political atmosphere hums with the sounds of the pending conflict. In political circles, as well as by the people generally, it is the belief that Sir John prefers to run the risk of facing the electors at the polls rather than face another session of parliament and the exposures of corruption and wrong-doing which he knows another session will bring. The wily premier feels that he is approaching the last ditch; that power is steadily slipping from his grasp, and, like the desperate gambler who feels that his opponent holds the winning cards, he seems resolved to hazard the fate of himself and his party on the doubtful chances of an election suddenly sprung upon the country, in the hope that something may turn up to enable him to hold the reins of power for a few years longer. For Sir John Macdonald and the Conservative party the situation is

A DESPERATE ONE.

The disturbance of trade and the squandering of capital caused by the National Policy; the dissatisfaction caused by their mismanagement of Northwest affairs, culminating in rebellion and bloodshed; the almost appalling confusion into to which the financial affairs of the Dominion have fallen; the exposures of corruption and boodleism in high places made during the past two years, to say nothing of the insidious attacks made on the rights of the provinces in various ways, constitute a record with which even Sir John Macdonald may well hesitate to face the electors; and the trouble is another session is not likely to lead to any improvement in that record. In a political sense Sir John is "between the de'il and the deep sea." Not much wonder he hesitates between facing the electors and facing another session of parliament.

PARTIES IN ONTARIO.

The Liberals in this province never were in better working form, nor their organization so thorough as at present. For a couple of months they have been closing up their ranks and perfecting their plans for the campaign. In a majority of the Conservative districts that party is disorganized. The insane attacks of the *Mail* from a party point of view on the Roman Catholic Church, as well as the virulent onslaughts by the same organ on the liquor men,—an equally foolish party move—has so rent the once great Conservative party asunder that a majority for Mr. Blake is unquestionably assured. That majority, I will venture the prediction, will not be as large as that given to Sir John in 1878—the first occasion on which Ontario returned a Conservative majority aided by the thousands of National Policy Reformers, who were deluded by that cry—nor as large as that given on the 28th ultimo, to the Hon. Oliver Mowat. It will, however, be a surprise to many, for it will be in the neighborhood of a score. The growth of the Liberal party is disgusted with the monopolies created by Sir John and the infamous conduct of his "boodle brigade." It is true that

SIR JOHN'S TOUR

partook of the triumphal nature and was most enthusiastic. But what did it effect? Practically nothing, for wherever he and his colleagues held forth the Liberal majority was increased. Mr. Blake has been "touring it" single handed and his wonderful fertility of resource and ability as contrasted with his political opponents, was simply marvellous. In many instances his able lieutenants have been of aid to him in conducting such an aggressive and spirited campaign in this province as was never before witnessed. The remakable manner in which people have been aroused; the large and enthusiastic assemblages that everywhere greeted Mr. Blake and the enthusiasm that has been created among the rank and file of that party indicate beyond all reasonable doubt that Sir John and his "boodlers" will meet with a veritable political Waterloo in the Keystone province of confederation. This is admitted by those of the Conservatives who are not so besotted politically as to be determined to vote for their party be it right or wrong, even if the individual be little more than a mere piece of mechanism, voting at the nod or beck of Sir John as he may demand. The result of the Ontario electors has given the Liberal boom a fresh start. Its leaders to-day are more popular than ever. Mr. Blake is being fairly lionized wherever he appears on the political rostrum and that popularity and enthusiasm will follow him to the premiership of the Dominion within the next few weeks.

THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

will be the scene of a desperate conflict. The Liberals there have successfully inaugurated a brilliant and aggressive campaign, and even in former Tory strongholds are fairly carrying the people by storm by their masterly exposure of government mal-administration during the past seven years. The triumph achieved by the Liberals and Nationalists in the local campaign in that province bids fair to be eclipsed by the victory which awaits the Liberal party when the Dominion representatives present themselves for re-election. It is confidently asserted by those who claim to know that the Liberals will carry not less than forty-five, and probably fifty, out of sixty-five seats in that province.

THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

In the maritime provinces, where dissatisfaction with the government policy has been growing more and more intense, especially during the past two years, the Liberals confidently expect not only to hold all the seats now represented by Liberals, but also to make large gains.

IN THE NORTHWEST.

In Manitoba the Liberals expect to secure two out of the five seats, possibly three. Mr. A. W. Ross, of Lisgar, it is known will extend the Liberals a hearty support in the event of their securing the reins of power. The four members to be elected from the Territories will probably maintain an independent attitude and be prepared to give a Liberal administration a fair support. The people of the territories owe very little to Sir John Macdonald's government, and they can hardly fail to be interested in securing reform in the administration of Northwest affairs.

FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Nothing has been ascertained, beyond the fact that a general impression prevails in that far off province that the representatives elected will be independent Conservatives, prepared to give the government of the day, whether it be Conservative or Liberal—a generous support. From Ottawa it is stated that the Liberals in the Pacific coast province are organizing with the determination of running straight party men in every electoral district. Those in this city familiar with your province, say the day has not yet arrived for the taking of such a step, but that as the Liberal sentiment is rapidly increasing in British Columbia, strict party lines will be in order at no remote period.

THE OUTLOOK.

The most rampant Conservative concedes that Sir John's majority will be largely reduced. By that party a victory for the veteran chieftain is claimed. This will, in all probability be the last appeal he will make to Canadians as premier of the Dominion. He fought with might and main against a dissolution' desiring to have another session and "bluff it" through. His colleagues, apprehensive of his health, determined to test the popular pulse; and no doubt ere this reaches THE TIMES readers the die will have been cast and the dissolution announced. So far as the shrewdest observer is able to make a forecast, the outlook certainly foreshadows a grand triumph all over the Dominion. Sir John feels that for him and his party a political deluge is coming, while the Liberals are spurred into enthusiastic activity by the conviction that a grand triumph is awaiting them. The end of seven years of the most glaring mal-administration ever known in Canadian history is approaching, and the time is not far distant when the Liberal party will be privileged to give Canada honest and efficient government under the leadership of the Canadian Bayard, Hon. Edward Blake, whose great ability, true patriotism and unsullied reputation warrant the people of this Dominion in unhesitatingly entrusting him with the reins of power and government.

GREAT GUNS.

The American Government Getting Ready to Manufacture Them.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 14.—A number of Navy Department officers, composing a special Board on National Ordinance Plant, visited several steel mills this afternoon. They were appointed a month ago by Secretary Whitney. The board was ordered to submit plans and estimates for a plant at the Washington navy yard for the manufacture of large steel guns. These guns will be finished at the proposed new plant, which will be more properly a finishing department. Lieutenant Bradbury said: "Pittsburg is the manufacturing city that we have visited. The proposed plant can be built in two years. When finished the largest steel guns that can be made will be of sixteen calibre. They will be forty-five feet long and weigh 110 tons."

Another member of the board said: "I have in my pockets bids from two firms, who claim that steel guns can be cast, and when finished will cost but 20 cents a pound. The government is ready to adopt these guns as soon as it is demonstrated that they can be made without a flaw." The board left here for Alliance, Ohio, and on their return through Pennsylvania, they will inspect the manufactures at Scranton.

Prussian Finances.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Landtag opened today in a speech from the Front. It was shown that the financial surplus in 1885-'86 was 7,000,000 marks. This had been applied to redeem the railway debt. A similar result is expected with the revenues of 1886-'87. A loan of 28,500,000 marks would be required in 1888. The adverse attitude of the Reichstag had frustrated a proposed modification of the mode of expending the public revenues, especially the development of indirect taxation. The speech announced that bills would be introduced to extend the [illegible] ment of the Rhine provinces, to subdivide government districts in Posen and Western Prussia, with a view to promote the Germanization of the Polish provinces, and for further revision of the Ecclesiastical laws. Relations between Prussia and the Vatican are becoming more friendly. The powers of local governments would be enlarged in the direction of fixing taxes to help to organize farm laborers' accident insurance associations. The estimated deficit in the budget for 1887-'88 is 28,459,000 marks.

The rejection of the German army bill is one so important for the preservation of the peace to Germany that the Emperor has been deeply affected by it. After so many happy days have been vouchsafed to me, he said, in my old age, especially after completing eighty years of service in the army, the rejection of the bill impresses me deeply and most painfully.

The Austrian Government has ordered the military department to try a general mobilization of the army instead of the usual manœuvres this year.

London News.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A large number of unemployed workingmen held a meeting at Norwich to-day, and after listening to speeches of two Socialists, commenced an attack on the shops. The police dispersed the mob before they could do any further damage than the breaking of a number of windows. Two Socialists were arrested.

Gladstone has been depressed ever since he heard of the death of Lord Iddesleigh. He has caught cold and is now confined to the house.

The remains of Iddesleigh were removed to his late home in Exeter to-day. A large number gathered along the route to the railway station.

Nothwithstanding rumors to the contrary, there is reason to believe Chamberlin has not wavered in his conviction that the land problem is the root of the Irish controversy.

A great snow storm prevailed in Scotland last week. On the west coast it was so severe that out-door labor has been suspended.

An Imperial Scandal.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—A natural child of the late Prince Imperial is about to be produced in France. The mother is a school mistress in Australia. The story is given so much credibility that the Empress Eugene has written to the Duke de Monchy, making strick inquiries. The boy is said to be a perfect image of his reputed sire.

A Crooked Official.

PARIS, Jan 13.—The chief clerk of the Paris post-office has stolen $40,000 in postal money orders and fled to parts unknown.

PARIS, Jan. 13.—At a cabinet council to-day the Minister of Marine withdrew his bill providing a special grant for naval construction and fortification of harbors.

The Fisheries.

BOSTON, Jan. 14.—An Ottawa dispatch to the *Advertiser* says that the fishery trouble and the recent elections have tended to bring about a Cabinet break up, and that John Costigan, Minister of Internal Revenue, and Mr. Foster, Minister of Fisheries, will probably resign. It is settled that unless the United States government makes some overtures looking toward a settlement of the fishery dispute the Canadian government will go back to the old system of licensing foreign fishing vessels. The license will be charged, as formerly upon the tonnage of the vessel.

Sixteen Buried Together.

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 15.—The remains of sixteen of the crew of the wrecked German ship Elizabeth were buried to-day by the Seamen's Friend Society, under supervision of Col. Wm. Lang, German Vice Consul, who represented the owners of the ship. The chaplain of the society officiated.

—THE—

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It will cure entirely the worst form of *Falling of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements* and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the *Change of Life*. It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any early stage of development. The tendency to *Cancerous Humors* there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact, it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures *Blanting, Headaches, Nervous prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion*. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the system.

It is impossible for a woman, after a faithful course of treatment with this medicine, to continue to have weakness of the uterus, and thousands of women to-day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of this remedy.

For the cure of *Kidney Complaints* of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

It dissolves calculi, corrects the chemistry of the urine, restores the normal functions of the kidneys, and prevents the organic degeneration which leads to *Bright's Disease*.

One trial will charm and excite your Enthusiasm.

Remedial Compound is prepared in Pill an Liquid form, $1 per bottle, $7 per doz. Pill (sugar coated) by mail per box 50cts

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BIOSECIAL LIVER PILLS (sugar coated) cures Torpidity of the LIVER, Headache, Billiousness, &c., they are quick, mild no griping, and should be used in connection with the Remedial Compound. By mail 25c.

Either of the above remedies sent on receipt of price, or had from Druggists generally.

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Apply to A. GREEN,
Sept 1tp Lidgate, Cowichan.

Shuswap Lake House,

(FRENCH BOW),

HOTEL AND GENERAL STORE,

[illegible]

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1887.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

If a national debt is really a national blessing, Canada has blessing enough and to spare. But what sensible man is there in the Dominion who believes that he can be enriched by paying high taxes on the necessaries of life.

An extra of the Canadian *Gazette*, published late last Saturday evening puts in force the Act passed last session granting representations in the Northwest Territories. This is regarded as an indication that a dissolution of the House is imminent.

Toronto *World*: Whether Sir John shall ultimately decide in favor of a short session or not—let that be regarded as his own secret—the time is here when every man who expects to figure in the contest for control of the House of Commons should put his affairs in order. The days will be none too long for what he has to do in that behalf.

Russia is to try a loan of 75,000,000 of francs, in the Paris market, through the agency of the Hersents. The ostensible object for which the money is required is to construct a canal from the Black Sea to Sea of Azov. By this means a direct water route from the River Don to the Black Sea would be secured. Such is the alleged object. If the money was once got and war should break out, might it not be diverted from the purpose for which it was ostensibly obtained?

The Governor of New York, in his message to the Legislature, suggests that a specific tax be paid upon all contracts for the sale of stock or bonds of corporations, or for the sale of petroleum, drugs, cotton, tea coffee, pork, grain and other produce, which contracts are popularly known as the transactions of "bucket shops," so called, wherein such property to assumed to be sold or purchased is not understood in fact to be sold or purchased or intended to be transferred or delivered, but the transactions are in effect, though not in form, bets or wagers upon the future market prices of such property.

The Toronto *Mail* continues to pound away against what it claims to be the civil encroachments of the Catholic Church. The Ontario elections failed to put on the topper. People begin to realize that the *Mail* means what it says when it asserts its independence of Government control. There are still some, however, (for instance the *Globe*) who won't believe that Sir John doesn't run the *Mail* until they see him thrown out of one of its six-story windows. These are the kind of people who don't know enough to come in out of the rain.

The Dominion Government granted $100,000 to the fund for continuing the Colonial Exhibition in permanent form. That scheme has fallen through, and it is now proposed to form what is called an "Imperial Institute;" and though no details have been given, and the Ottawa Ministers assert "that the original plan has been greatly marred," it is intended that the money shall be paid over, and the British authorities permitted to do as they see fit with it. Would it not have been more business like to retain control of the cash till it was definitely ascertained how the money was to be laid out?

It will be interesting to observe how the rather ponderous "ruler of the Queen's navee," Hon. William H. Smith, succeeds as Lord Randy's successor in the leadership of the House of Commons. Randy has his faults, but in kind though not in degree he does what Disraeli did—he appeals to the imagination. No one can conceive of the highly respectable and eminently prudent Hon. William Smith appealing to the imagination. The only member of his family who does that is John Smith, whom you have always with you, in the census and elsewhere.

A sensation was caused in financial circles by the announcement that the Great Northwestern telegraph company had failed to forward to the Montreal telegraph company funds for the payment of the guaranteed quarterly dividend due January 1, and which had therefore to be deferred. Stock fell 10 per cent., but recovered 2 per cent. at the close. A letter was received by the directors of the Montreal company that the dividend would be paid under protest. The protest arrived, but not the check. The protest is based on the ground that the Canadian Pacific has been using lines of which the Montreal company transferred the sole control to the Great Northern.

Austria has for some time been haunted by an unpleasant suspicion that she was being deserted by Germany. The statement is now made in a positive form, that a formal alliance between Germany and Russia has been concluded. Russia binds herself not to interfere, in the event of a war between France and Germany, and Germany undertakes to remain neutral in the event of war between Russia and Austria. It is obvious that in these events, Russia and Germany would desire precisely what they are reported to have agreed upon. This gives probability to the alleged alliance. The denials that have been made are in no way official and do not deserve absolute credence.

Over the sinews of war powerful financial corporotions are not without influence. The decision of the Rothschild group of syndicates against further Russian loans will put a check on any war-like propensity in which Russia may desire to indulge, though it would scarcely prevent her plunging into a war on which the Emperor had set his heart. Russia could doubtless draw on her domestic resources, for a large amount, by way of a forced loan; but in the absence of foreign loans she would be more or less crippled in case of a great war. With France for her ally, Russia might be able to float a loan in Paris, in spite of the influence of the Rothschild group of syndicates; but even this is uncertain. Austria is contracting a loan of 800,000,000 florins to provide for Austrian and Hungarian deficits for the present year and the conversion of Hungarian debentures.

From a perusal of the latest report of Commissioner Hadley, of the Connecticut Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Detroit *News* arrives at the following conclusions: In these textile industries not only are the greatest proportion of women and children employed and the day's work made to exceed ten hours, but the pluck-me stores and the monthly payment system are also in vogue. So that between having to compete with women and children for work, between having to work eleven to twelve hours a day, between having to trade with the company's store and wait a month for pay day, the well protected workingman manages, with the aid of his wife and children, to keep soul and body together, as he contemplates the blessings the protective tariff has conferred on him, and tries to calculate the exact year he and his wife will be compelled to go to the poorhouse. The report is valuable in this respect, if in no other, in that it shows, as the Michigan reports have shown, that protection does not protect. In the protected industries the proportion of foreign born employees and women and children is the greatest, the hours of labor are the longest, the pay is the smallest in proportion to the number of hours that constitute a day's work, and the pay days are the least frequent.

We are threatened with an avalanche of knighthoods and gewgaws of all descriptions in honor—it would be nearer the truth to say in ridicule—of the Queen's jubilee, says the Toronto *Week*. The report that an effort is being made to limit the number to two thousand sounds like a satirical canard, but we will venture to say that there are at least twice two thousand aspirants. Any one who happens to have seen the private correspondence of a British minister must have formed an enlarged idea of the silly vanity of mankind. It is futile, we fear, to repeat that rank not conferred by the public voice, whatever may be its uses in old countries, is utterly alien, not only to the democratic prejudices, but to the soundest instincts of society in the New World; that it has been sometimes lavished by the inevitable blindness of the home government on the most conspicuous undesert, and that its general effects are evil. There is a special absurdity in the creation of hereditary titles, which, as we have happily no entailed estates, may be borne in the second generation by a shoeblack. By refusing knighthood Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Blake have rendered a service to this community which ought not never to be forgotten. Honor bestowed because a man happened to be in office in a particular year is surely as perfect a travesty of the system as satire could advise. Any attempt by the introduction of aristocratic distinctions, to set Canada against her democratic neighbor can only be mischievous. It is by her friendly vote in the councils of her own continent that she can give real assistance to her Mother Country.

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report of the United States Senate Committee on transportation routes to the seaboard has been published. It is a large volume of five hundred pages and contains many valuable tables and much information on the subject of transportation gathered from nearly every country in the world. The first table presented indicates the progress of the U. S. for a generation. Thirty-three years ago we produced 100,000,000 bushels of wheat, and about 600,000,000 bushels of corn. Twice in recent years we have reached 500,000,000 bushels of wheat, and in 1885 the corn crop reached 1,800,000,000 bushels, a fivefold increase in wheat and threefold increase in corn. The increase in others has not been so rapid. In the export trade, the committee says, wheat has always ranked first in value and in forty-eight years has added $2,600,000,000 to the value of our national production, a sum equivalent to four times the value of exported corn and cornmeal during the same period. It is shown that the difference in the price of corn between the Atlantic and the Lake ports has steadily declined from 21c. per bushel in 1873 to 10c. per bushel in 1883; between the Atlantic ports and the Western river boats from 19c in 1873 to 11c in 1883. Turning from the United States to foreign countries, the committee shows the production and consumption of cereals in Europe, and brings out the fact that the increase in population has been relatively much greater in the great grain producing countries than it has been in the grain buying countries. The United Kingdom appears to have purchased about two-thirds of all the wheat the United States exported during this period. In the first period the United States supplied less than 1 per cent. of the wheat imported in the United Kingdom; in the last period it supplied nearly 54 per cent. From less than a million bushels, it increased by a series of leaps and bounds, to about 508,000,000 bushels. Excepting the rapid growth of imports of wheat from India there is no instance in economic history of a growth so rapid. Of the other countries which export wheat to the United Kingdom, Russia retains the second position, Germany the third, and British India has in eleven years leaped from the eleventh to the fourth. In the next decade, the committee says, Germany will be practically out of the race, and it is more than probable that India will contest with the United States for the first position. One of the features of the report is the showing in tabular form of the prices of wheat for a series of years in the principal countries of the world. Tables are also appended showing the ocean freights of grain from nearly every important country to England, and also the comparative rates of freight charges from the various countries of the world.

The procession attendant upon the ceremony of reinstating Mr. Sullivan as Lord Mayor of Dublin was the simplest ever witnessed in the city. There was none of the display usual upon such occasions.

The British steamer Brazonian, from Savannah for Liverpool, collided and sank an unknown vessel off Hardsay. Four men persons were drowned.

WHAT HE WILL NOT DO.

The eastern Conservative press is at present discussing what Mr. Blake, in the event of his becoming premier, would be certain to do with the National Policy. They assert that the present tariff would be swept out of existence and a return made to what they are pleased to term a free trade policy, which they state would be ruinous to the manufacturer. No one possessing a grain of ordinary sense will be found in Canada to believe such nonsense as is preached to the manufacturer in this respect. Canada never had a free trade policy, nor is she likely to have one for many years yet to come. The cry is raised with the avowed object of embittering the manufacturers against the Liberal party, but we are convinced without avail. It is quite possible, nay very probable that the tariff would be amended so as to make it a purely revenue instead of a protective tariff. This can be done without any great injury to either capital or labor, and bear more equitably on all classes of the community.

It will be within the recollection of many of our readers that in 1868 there was a general reduction in the tariff from 20 to 15 per cent. The question is a pertinent one to ask were the factories closed? Not one of them. The period from 1868 to 1873 was the most prosperous one Canada ever witnessed. Good times prevailed over the whole world, succeeded by the great financial and commercial position that wrecked so many long established houses beyond the Atlantic and on the American continent. Canadian manufacturers during the interval between 1868 and 1873 in Canada at all events prospered and made money. Wages were high, employment was plentiful and profits were most satisfactory under the low tariff. Between 1846 and 1860, the whole tendency of British fiscal legislation was in the direction of reducing or abolishing duties on imports. Did Britain's manufacturers go to the wall? By no means. The growth in the output of British factories has been so great that, in spite of the development of manufactures in other countries, in spite of the fact that Britain's rivals work longer hours and accept lower wages, the position of Great Britain as the leading manufacturing country of the world has been successfully maintained. Depend upon it: Canadian manufactures are a result of Canadian demand and an outgrowth of Canadian resources. They will exist, and they will enjoy a fair degree of prosperity, in spite of any tariff changes that may be made in the general interest of the country. The Hamilton *Times* asks the question, do any of the men, who profess to be afraid of Mr. Blake's action, stop to consider what they would do in his place? Is it conceivable that he, as Premier, would take a course that would result in closing the factories and producing general distress in the manufacturing towns and villages? Would Mr. Blake, after spending the greater part of twenty years of active political life in Opposition, deliberately commit political suicide as soon as he obtained the position of Premier? In other words is Mr. Blake an idiot? To ask the question is to answer it. The intelligent Canadian knows in his heart that the manufacturing, as well as the other producing industries of Canada will be safe under Mr. Blake's rule as they are under the rule of Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Blake will not provide a stimulus to inflation, which he well knows must be followed by reaction and loss. He will not make it his first duty to supply abnormal profits to a few at the expense of the many, in order that he may have a select circle from whom to draw corruption funds. He will recognize the principle that he who obtains value must give value for it, and he will make the good of the whole country his aim and his guide.

CHURCHILL AND THE TORY PARTY.

A contemporary correctly observes that from Lord Randolph Churchill's programme of progress and reform to Mr. Goschen's appearance in the post of Chancellor of Britain's Exchequer is a long step in a backward direction for the British Tory party. For the most democratic and popular of Conservatives, Lord Salisbury has substituted the most reactionary and pragmatical of Liberals. The change is likely to excite disaffection in the one section of the Premier's followers which has shown signs of growth and strength, and it offers but a feeble guarantee of Unionist support in the present House of Commons. Mr. Goschen is a skilled financier and a vigorous debater, but he has no personal adherents, and can bring no votes to the succor of the Ministry, except such as Lord Hartington and possibly Mr. Chamberlain may for a time consent to lend him.

The feverish eagerness with which Lord Salisbury seems to have pressed his overtures upon the Unionist-Liberals must be a humiliating spectacle for the Tory party, which after all, falls only twenty votes short of an absolute majority in parliament. It is understood that Lord Hartington was offered, first, the leadership of the House of Commons, and subsequently the place of premier itself, with the proviso that most of the other members of the Cabinet should be Conservatives. He is said to have refused to head a coalition ministry unless his hands should be left free to dispose of all these plums in favor of his own followers. Only an arrangement of the latter kind, which would have practically thrust the Tories into the back ground, could have induced Mr. Chamberlain to assist Lord Hartington in forming a government. Both of these real leaders of the Unionists regard, however, with approval Mr. Goschen's endeavor to render the services which, for their own part, they refuse. The vicarious sacrifice recalls the patriotic willingness of Artemus Ward to send his wife's relations to the war.

There is no man in the House of Commons more implacably opposed than is Mr. Goschen to the Democratic innovations urged by his predecessor upon the Tory party in the conference at Bradford. Mr. Goschen has long been a Tory in fact, while Lord Randolph Churchill has little of the Tory but the name. The attempts to reconcile the latter politician with his former colleagues have now but a faint prospect of success, for Mr. Goschen would be a much more intractable colleague than Mr. W. H. Smith or any of the old Tory office-holders whom Lord Randolph Churchill considers superannuated. King Log is bad enough; but King Stork would be insufferable. Lord Salisbury is said to have rejected, with considerable firmness, the terms on which the late Chancellor of the Exchequer offered to rejoin the Cabinet, and by his invitation to the least progressive of Liberals he has virtually defied Lord Randolph to do his worst. By his consent to take office, not in a coalition, but a Tory Government, Mr. Goschen will be apt to lose the influence over the Liberals which he possessed. Should he seek reelection to Parliament from a large constituency where parties are nearly matched—such as the Exchange division of Liverpool, whose seat is vacant—the Tories are likely to discover by the extreme difficulty to returning him how little of a prize he is. But of course a seat can easily be found for him in some borough where the Conservatives have an unshakable majority. That is to say, instead of gaining the assistance of Lord Hartington, who would have been a prop, the Tories have been forced to accept a recruit who will prove a heavy load. They besought the Unionists for bread, and they have received a stone.

RULE OF THE MOB.

The agitation against the Chinese at Vancouver, we are informed, is participated in by only a few of the respectable portion of that community. The majority, however, unfortunately hold themselves aloof, and thereby tacitly acquiesce in the actions of the mob, which is directed chiefly by demagogues and hoodlums. There is but one sentiment in British Columbia on the Chinese nuisance, and that sentiment is that the presence of so many Mongolians is an unmixed evil to the country and to the race that inhabits it. We are all agreed upon that point. But it appears that there is a considerable portion of the population of Vancouver who entertain opinions as to the best method of getting rid of the proscribed race totally at variance with our boasted love for British justice and fair play. Going beyond the line of constitutional agitation, they have, without violence it may be, but nevertheless by intimidation, driven a few score of Chinamen out of the city, and promise to complete the work by banishing those that still remain. But the "vigilantes" have not stopped at that. They have sought to intimidate respectable citizens, who do not approve of their disgraceful conduct, and have sent them anonymous letters, suggestive of direful consequences, should they fail to comply with the "orders" of the cowards. One of the citizens at least—and we have reason to believe many others—received the following letter through the post office. A rude drawing of a skull and crossbones embellished the top. The name of the receiver is omitted:

(Private.) Vancouver, Jan. 10, 1887.

Mr. ——

Dear Sir,—Owing to the question now agitating the city, and in accordance with principles laid down by our organization, we hereby notify you be post (with others) to extend your patronage no longer to Chinamen. We would also request your presence at the gathering at 9 a. m Tuesday. By order of

Vigilance Committee.

Per. Sec.

There will be but one sentiment in the public mind on this question. Mobs cannot rule in a British city, and what may not be accomplished by legislation, will never succeed by unlawful means. The course pursued at Vancouver is deeply to be deplored, and no class of the community will regret it more than those who have been striving for years to minimize the evil of Chinese immigration. Our earnest advice to the citizens of Vancouver would be—if we were permitted to give it—that they should recede voluntarily from a position which they must know they cannot maintain.

THE TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

To the Editor of The Times:

Sir,—You will confer a favor on the public—especially the trading and mercantile portion—by stating through the column of your valuable and widely circulated journal, whether it is a compulsory rule imposed upon us since the turning over of the Dominion telegraph service in this province to the C. P. R. R. Company, to send all our business east over that line from New Westminster? I was informed the other day, by the manager of the office in this city, that he had no option in the matter; and that whether it was to my liking or not he had no alternative but to send cable and eastern business over the Canadian line. Under protest I handed in messages to these points via the Canadian Pacific service. Two days after I had occasion to wire the same Montreal house. I sent my message by mail across the Sound to be dispatched by the W. U. line, and by the same route received a reply before the messages via the Canadian line reached their destination. The allegation is now made that the breaks in the C. P. R. line, caused by the late severe weather, prostrated their service. I am further credibly informed that the break in the W. U. line lasted for only three days after the snow fall and sleet storms, and that the line was in perfect working order to the boundary, while that of the Canadian Pacific was incapacitated for days. The foregoing facts are pregnant with importance to the commercial community and others of this city. If monopolies are to control the telegraph, fuel, transportation and all that goes to constitute a live, enterprising, energetic, commercial and shipping city, then Victoria may at once bid good bye to the hope of her ever attaining to anything beyond the status of a small trading village. Importer and Exporter.

[Note—We refer our correspondent to the telegraph officials in this city and New Westminster for a solution of his problems. None will doubt the injury to the business of any city monopolies invariably cause. So far as the telegraph service is concerned the only hope of a remedy is the laying of an independent cable across the straits there to connect with the W. U. system—Ed.]

Thos. H. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Crown Lands for Ontario, died suddenly last Saturday of heart disease.

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Prof. Fream on the Great Northwest and British Columbia.

The Fraser River Lands—A Coigne of Vantage—Native Herbage.

Professor Fream has concluded his series of articles on the agricultural systems of Canada by a treatment of the agriculture of the Northwest and British Columbia. His articles appeared in the Mark Lane *Express*, and attracted considerable attention. Concerning the Northwest, the Professor compares its area of 431,000 square miles—an area greater than that of France and the whole of the German empire combined—with the scanty 58,187 square miles in England and Wales, and the 121,115 square miles in the whole British Isles. In the population of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, the increase in four years has been 85 per cent., though the whole Northwest Territories—exclusive i. e. of Manitoba—can boast of only 80,000 people, a population less than that of any one of a score of towns in the Old Country. Of Northwest agriculture Prof. Fream says:

"It seems not improbable that, in the course of a few more years' development the great Northwest will evolve three belts or zones, running in the main north and south, and characterized, the most westerly by the cattle ranches, the middle one extending from the frontier of Alberta to the city of Regina as a sheep-raising country, and the eastern one sweeping from Regina to Winnipeg as the district of the prairie wheat fields. That, with these dominant types of agriculture in each zone, mixed farming will nevertheless become more prominent than it now is, is more than a certainty—it is a necessity. The meteorology of

THE NORTHWEST

has yet to be written, for no sufficiently lengthy records at present exist. Great annual and diurnal variations of temperature undoubtedly occur, and in the course of last year at Regina the thermometer registered as low as 58° below, and as high as 106° above, reading which mean extreme cold and extreme heat. The dryness of the atmosphere in those regions deprives the winter cold of much of its unpleasantness, and the fact that the thermometer remains for months well below 32° is incompatible with the chilly, uncomfortable feeling so commonly experienced in this country when the mercury is continuously bobbing up and down within a degree or two of freezing point. Last summer considerable drought was experienced in the wheat fields of the Regina region, and this suggests the desirability of the prairie farmers turning their attention to the subject of water conservation and irrigation, which, I believe, will in their case not be associated with any very formidable obstacles. Nor will they neglect what I have elsewhere and more than once urged—the planting of belts of trees. Of the agriculture of

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Prof. Fream rightly says it belongs to the future. All the natural features of the province—its maritime position, the splendid serried rampart formed by the Rockies on its landward side, its innumerable streams, its smiling valleys, its mild, seabore breezes, its genial and equable climate—point to a capacity for development unsurpassed in any other part of the Dominion. British Columbia will reproduce the sunny vineyards and peach orchards of Southern Ontario, the far-famed apple orchards of Nova Scotia, the hop yards of Kent and Sussex, and Ontario, the wheat fields of the Prairie, and the ranches of Alberta. In so young and sparsely populated a country it is impossible for any great agricultural development to have yet made itself apparent, but quick eyes have not been long in discerning many a coigne of vantage. The

HILLS AND BOTTOM LANDS

along the Fraser River afford grazing of so excellent a character that the valley is becoming dotted with settlements, around which cattle and horses are thriving upon the native herbage. In the estuary of Fraser there is an extensive area of flat land, which apparently possesses all the capabilities of the dyke lands of Nova Scotia. It is probably as large as the whole of the island of Vancouver. Old pupils of my own, after acquiring two or three years' experience in various parts of Canada, have finally settled down near New Westminster, at the mouth of the Fraser. * * * The completion of the great intercoeanic railway has swept away for ever the ban of isolation under which this fair section of Her Majesty's dominions has been compelled to pass the days of its infancy. The development of its agricultural and mining industries, the exploitation of its forests and its fisheries, are now rendered both possible and practicable, and how profound and effective will be the result no man can say, for the present time, British Columbia is

THE DARK HORSE OF THE DOMINION.

But Professor Fream cannot conclude his series of articles without some special reference to that splendid artery of communication from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the completion of which a year ago, he points out, all the world wondered. He says: The Canadian Pacific is a pioneer railway, by which I mean that it was not dragged into existence by the imperative demands of centres of population requiring railway facilities, but that it went forth boldly into the wilderness, and laid down a path along which the toiling ants of the human race may find their way to almost illimitable fields of profitable industry. In the development of Canadian agriculture the railway has taken a prominent part. It originally held, adjacent to the line, about fifteen million acres of farming land, much of which has passed into the hands of settlers. At various points it has established grain elevators, and it has offered, and continues to offer, the best facilities at its disposal for the transport eastward of the agricultural produce of the west. As the main overland artery, the line has been tapped at various localities, and will in the future be debouched upon at still more, by subsidiary railway lines, the effect of which will be to open up many fertile tracts of land, the cultivation of which will yet constitute a powerful factor in the sources of the world's food supply. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has done more to consolidate the federation of the Provinces of Dominion than could a hundred Acts of Parliament, and, as a great Imperial route between east and west, it possesses a commercial and strategic importance, the significance of which has hardly yet been fully appreciated by those whom it most concerns.

Municipal Elections.

Chilliwhack, Jan. 14.—Samuel Cawley was elected reeve by sixteen majority over G. W. Chalsey. D. S. Wilder was returned by the casting vote of the returning officer, and W. Bell by one majority for councillor.

Hammond, Jan. 14.—The vote stood for reeve: Harris, 39; Isaacs, 35. For councillors, first ward, Dockstader, 19; Ferguson, 23; Stickney, 13. Second ward, Dawson, 33; Laity, 31; J. W. Sinclair, 27; Trimbath, 17.

The orange crop of Louisiana is less than one tenth of an average crop. There will be none for shipment north.

TRADE NOTES.

What has been Done in the United States During the Past Year.

In Portland a large increase is reported in the wholesale trade of the city for the year, amounting in the aggregate to about 20 per cent. This does not look as if the Webfoot capital was losing its trade; nor is it likely to do so. The year 1883 was regarded as the boom year for Portland, when the business turned over was estimated at $53,000,000. The volume of business for 1886 is placed at $59,400,000. The outlook for 1887 is stated to be bright, and the business done is expected to show an increase of 30 per cent. over that of 1886.

The milling interest of Portland is likewise looking up. There are now three mills in and close to that city. There are two in Portland and one at Albina. The total cut put of these for the 300 days they worked was 405,000 lbs., valued $3.75 per barrel, in the gross amounting to $1,545,000. The officers of these mills report a large and increasing demand for the flour, which now goes in all directions, principally to Europe, although British Columbia, Puget Sound and other parts of the Pacific Coast consume large quantities of it. There is room in Portland for several flouring mills of large capacity.

The exports of the United States for the year 1885 amounting in the gross to $702,190,541 and the imports to $669,318,637.

California's available wheat surplus still for export amounts to 9,600,000 bushels. Last year's crop is placed at 34,000,000 bushels. Of that quantity in the neighborhood of 12,000,000 bushels have already been shipped.

During 1885 Canada packed 30,106 cans of tomatoes, which in 1886 had increased to 66,735 cases of two dozen each. The total pack of the United States and Canada is estimated at 3,000,000 cases.

Ottawa is the center of the Canadian industry. More lumber was sold and exported from Ottawa to the United States during the first quarter of the current year than ever before during the same period in its history. The cut this season will be fully up to if not in excess of the average. The total amount of lumber manufactured by the Ottawa mills during the past season is placed at 288,000,000 feet. The principal destinations of the consignments sent from Ottawa to the United States were Burlington, Albany, New York and Boston. A large proportion, however, of the lumber sent to the United States has been exported from thence to South America, the West Indies and Africa. The square timber trade which at one time was so largely carried on along the tributaries of the Ottawa river has been almost entirely abandoned, nothing having been done in that way during the past year.

According to the *Montreal Trade Bulletin*, there can now be no question as to the shortage of the Canadian and American make of cheese this year, as compared with that of the past two seasons. Stocks in Montreal are light to what they are usually at this season of the year, being estimated at between 50,000 and 60,000 boxes.

Substitute for Hanging.

Senator McMillan, of New York, has written a letter to the state commission appointed to report to the Legislature a more humane and scientific method than hanging of carrying out the death sentence upon condemned criminals. He says: The principal objection to the present method is that it is primitive in its origin and barbarous in its effect; it lacks certainty, and sometimes it fails of its purpose of instantaneous death with precision. All things combine to make hanging by the neck most brutal. The thought of it is absolutely abhorrent to the humane nature of mankind. Senator McMillan heartily favors the application of electricity, because it is simple, sure, and painless. He suggests that the places of carrying out the sentence of death be limited to Auburn and Sing Sing, and that as soon as the sentence is pronounced the condemned be taken to the prison selected, and there confined instead of in the county jail. This, he said, would be of sufficient gravity to maintain all the terrors of the present method. He adds: "These executions could take place in a room set apart for the purpose with no appliances save that of a chair, with the hand rest of each arm properly connected with an electric machine, in which the condemned might be seated and the connection made by strapping a band to the hand rest of each arm of the chair. There can be no difficulty in procuring a current of electricity of sufficient strength to paralyze the muscles of the heart by this method. Indeed, the current that is used in this city for electric lighting purposes is of sufficient strength to absolutely dismember the body of any human being; but a current of electricity of sufficient strength to cause instantaneous death, by passing from hand to hand through the heart, will not mark the body in the least."

Divorces in Canada.

Neither the United States or Great Britain enjoy a monopoly in the divorce line. The Canada *Gazette* contains no less than half a dozen notices of applicants for divorce at the next session of parliament. These are: Susan Ash of Montreal, from her husband Wm. Manton, who has obtained a divorce in the United States; Dame Marie Louis Noel, from her husband Robert L. Johnson, Sherbrooke, Que.; Fanny Margaret Riddell, Beaconsfield, Que., from Dr. George Field Herchmer; Elizabeth Virginia Duggan, nee Tuckett, from her husband John Duggan, solicitor, formerly of Hamilton; John Monteith of Roseau, Ont., telegrapher, from his wife Mary Ann; Dr. Wm. Arthur Lavell, Smith's Falls, Ont., for a bill declaring a marriage ceremony between him and Ada Mary Caton, formerly of Newburgh, Ont., void because both parties gave false names, or, in the alternative, for a divorce from his wife. Desertion and adultery are the reasons given in every case except the first, in which desertion alone is alleged.

The Press on Bismarck.

The *Daily News*, referring to Bismarck's speech in the Reichstag, says it will have a bad effect upon the peace of Europe, and that it tends to confirm the fears that Germany meditates an attack upon France.

The *Telegraph* thinks the speech will chill to the freezing point the martial ardot of the Revanche party in France, and that the utterances of both Von Moltke and the chancellor will have a good effect in preserving peace.

The *Standard* says: "The speeches of Bismarck and Von Moltke make the situation look, if possible, darker than ever. Von Moltke's assurance that Germany's desire is for peace is doubtless sincere. Bismarck's possibly is so; but the stringent measures taken in the endeavor to maintain peace only shows how precarious is its continuance.

The *Times*, remarking the probability that Bismarck will be defeated, says: "His statement is discouraging both to those who looked to Germany as a minister of peace on the basis of treaty, of rights and to those who hoped to see Europe gradually relieved of the grievous burden of enormous armies and increasing taxation. He sees a threatened storm and is determined to provide for the safety of his own country."

INTERIOR RANCHING.

The Beautiful Kootenay Valley and the Rocky Mountains.

Col. Baker's Ranche—His Hospitality—Golden Fields.

The writer of the series of letters "Along the C. P. R.," which have been appearing in the Toronto *Week* for some months back extended his trip into the Kootenay country. In his letter descriptive of that hitherto comparatively unknown section of British Columbia he says: We continued our way over the high grass benches and followed the course of the river farther and farther up the beautiful Kootenay Valley. A cold wind blew down upon us from the Rocky mountains, near which we were riding, and made the temperature anything but agreeable for early September weather. We caught occasional glimpses of the Kootenay winding far below us through its yellow hay marshes and extensive flats, similar in character to the one we had passed on Saturday. At noon we reached the second crossing of the river. Here the ferryman had a picturesque log house, charmingly situated on a cliff high above the water, and commanding a most extensive view of the country we had just ridden through, as well as that upon which we were about to turn our backs. We got off our horses and descended on foot the steep gravel road leading down to the Kootenay, which we crossed, animals and riders, in a large flat bottomed scow, propelled by the force of the current and worked with pulleys upon a heavy rope stretched in primitive fashion from a tree on one bank to a tree on the other, the river here being some hundred feet wide only at low water. Mounting again we left the Kootenay behind us, and rode on through a wooded bottom of young poplars, where some grouse got up under our horses' feet, but escaped into the thick cover above us. We soon came to the end of this flat, and ascended a high hill into more park country beyond. A gallop over this brought us to one of a chain of small lakes covered with wild fowl, where we stopped to dine, and were en route again by three o'clock; we had not gone far before the threatening clouds of mist descended upon us in a solid, penetrating rain. After cantering on for about a mile through this damp medium,

COLONEL BAKER'S RANCHE

came suddenly into view, and was hailed with proportionate delight. It consisted of a number of detached buildings situated on a gently-rising ground from the broad plain below, which stretched away to some wooded grass benches, and was bounded in the gray distance by the main range of the Rocky Mountains rising in serrated peaks upon the horizon.

We received the warmest of welcomes, and were soon drying ourselves over a huge fire in the sitting-room. The house proper was a long, low, log building, entered by a hall its full width, whose walls were decorated with numerous saddles, bridles, and other equestrian appointments; from this, one door opened upon a succession of bedrooms, occupying all the available space upon that side; the other upon the typical, or rather ideal, living-room of a gentleman's residence in the wilds of British Columbia. This apartment was very large, and was filled with chairs, lounges, tables, and bookshelves; a gun-rack, with nine handsome rifles and various implements of the rod and chase, occupied a prominent position on one side, almost opposite to a writing-desk of business-like proportions, with pigeon-holes filled with papers and documents. The crowning feature of the whole was an enormous fire place at the end, quite large enough to roast the proverbial ox in, which certainly accommodated a full-length cordwood stick with perfect ease. The windows commanded an extensive view to the west, of rolling mountains and wooded plains with the noble Selkirk Range lying in the distance.

The rain continued to descend in torrents until late in the evening, and we congratulated ourselves heartily on being under a roof. We found the same party of Englishmen (which, however, included Mr. Forbes, part owner of the celebrated American yacht Puritan, himself a Bostonian), whom we had met and camped with the Kootenay woods; they were, like ourselves, enjoying

COL. BAKER'S HOSPITALITY,

and we spent a most agreeable evening, discussing various adventures by land and water, and relating our personal experience in the country. We found they had only arrived two hours before us. The following morning we realized one of the numerous phases of ranche life in the departure of these gentlemen, with numerous pack-horses and packers, on a hunting expedition in Montana. Another Englishman, who had been shooting for two months in the Rocky Mountains with a solitary attendant, had also turned up the previous evening, drenched to the skin, and made his exit with four more horses a couple of hours later in another direction. The arrival and departure of travelers and hunters serves to break the monotony of ranche life in the interior, where communication with the outer world is only maintained by a mail once in six weeks, and the society of fellow creatures is warmly appreciated amid so much unavoidable isolation.

I took a short walk with mine host after lunch to see some of the beautiful views that Cranbrooke boasted, and was lost in admiration of golden stubble fields, a mile long and a mile wide, which Colonel Baker has rescued from the plain, and which extended, in

WELL-FENCED LINES,

to the distant foothills below the mountains. We concluded our little expedition by a visit to the Palace Hotel, on the same property and not far from the house. This rambling log-building of ambitious homeclature was the abode of a prosperous Chinaman, known in the neighborhood as the "Captain;" his rank dated, I believe, from the time when he commanded a pirate junk. Previous to his nautical experiences he held the honorable appointment of Lord High Executioner in the Celestial Empire; and a notable character he was—gray, grizzled, and communicative. We went into the Palace, sat down, and chatted with him for a time, so far as his limited command of the English language would permit; he bestowed upon me some delectable condiments called candy, consisting of small, dried plums, like prunes, and slices of sugared citron, not particularly clean. His hotel was the resort of all his countrymen, numbers of whom were mining in the neighborhood, and was largely patronized.

Cabinet Changes.

The latest political rumor is that Sir Charles Tupper is to enter the Cabinet as Minister of Finance, Hon. Mr. McLelan to be appointed Lieut.-Governor for Nova Scotia, Mr. J. C. Patterson, of North Essex, to become Postmaster-General, vice Sir Alex. Campbell, who will be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. The Hon. John Costigan is to receive a permanent position. His place will be filled by Mr. P. A. Landry, Q. C., of Kent, N. B.

Geo. A. Drummond has been elected president of the Montreal Board of Trade.

THE YELLOW CAB.

It was a close cab I hailed—a yellow cab—and its number was 1,676. I remember the number distinctly, and I will tell you how it happened that its number and color have stuck like burrs to my memory. When I got out of the door of the Freemasons' tavern on the night of Feb —, 1869, where the dinner of the "Benevolent Superannuated Night Porters' Association" had been held, and called a close cab from the stand, as the cabman got down slowly from his box and opened the door for me with the natty twist and tug peculiar to the craft I looked inside and saw that one of the cushions was torn nearly in half and that the foot mat was kicked up in a dirty heap in one corner. Upon which, observing the number of the cab to be 1,676, and perhaps somewhat exhilarated by the "Benevolent Night Porters'" champagne, I remarked good naturedly that "one might expect things to be at sixes and sevens in cab 1,676." The cabman growled something in return, but he made no other answer.

"No more mad than you, master," replied instantly a voice from somewhere or other; but whether it was the waterman who now stood holding the door and hoping "I would remember him," and whose pewter badge shone like silver in the gaslight; whether it was some street boy lurking for pence; whether it was a drunken waiter or even some mere impertinent passerby I could not in the hurry of the moment determine. I remember, however, replying to the waterman as I gave him a penny: "When I forget thee, then shall Long Acre forget thy cunning"—a foolish perversion of scripture and so unmeaning that the very uttering of it struck me in an instant with the conviction that I had taken too much wine. So the waterman thought, too, for I heard him, as he passed the cabman, say:

"The cove's spring—take care of him, he's worth half a shiner to ye!"

I felt vexed at the time, yet I said nothing, but roused all my cautiousness, determined to watch this cabman narrowly and resist all attempts at imposition. Wine turns some men into braggarts, others it makes cowards. Some sing, and others talk when wine mounts up into their brain. Me it makes silent, wary, suspicious and cautious. It quickens me, it extends my mental vision, it heightens all my senses. It seems—if I may so express it—to come to the windows of my mind and rub a vapor from them, so that I see people clearer and deeper.

It specially had this effect on me on the night in question, so before the cabman had yet shuffled up the capes of his coat and tied a fresh knot in his whip, I had calculated how many miles it was from Long Acre to my cottage on Downham Green, east of Hammersmith, and observed that the horse was a good one and untired.

"Vere to, sir!" said the cabman, forcing the door with great difficulty into its proper place and then with all his strength grinding down the rusty or bruised handle.

"To No. 4 De Beauvoir Terrace, Downham Green, Hammersmith."

"Take care how you drive that there gentleman," cried out a policeman, and we were off. The lamps of Long Acre passed us in quick processions; it seemed but a minute and we were in St. Martin's lane. At that instant the gusty wind bore across the road the half past 12 struck by the bell of St. Martin's church.

The driver, thinking of his over fare, turned, and tapping the window with a brutal leer, asked me if I heard "the clock a strikkin'"; but I did not reply, for I had taken a strange dislike to the man and my only wish now was to get as soon as possible to my own home and rid myself of a fellow probably still intoxicated and evidently determined to be extortionate and troublesome.

By this time it had begun to rain fast; the mist, before wavering and wandering, now fell in long, lashing lines that beat fiercely against the cab windows, covering them with a moving surface of water that rendered it impossible for one to see out of either glass. The wind too beat against the cab and flew howling before us up the street. Still we drove on fast and steadily up Regent street, where now nothing could be seen but a stray policeman cowering up in a doorway.

I never saw such rain before or since. It seemed to whiten all the pavement and to madly dance and splash as if each drop were a living thing. Yet all this time that the rain seemed ready to beat in the windows, the cabman, with head bent deprecatingly down, drove on, singing scraps of a coarse sea song.

I struck the window angrily to stop his ribald and insolent song; but he did not seem to hear me and paid no attention to my signal; so, throwing myself back in a corner of the cab, I began to turn over the chief events of the evening in my mind just to while away the time.

Through a pleasant haze the past hours seemed again to defile before me. I went through all the moments from the time the man at the door gave me the ticket for my hat to the time I gave it back to the same man and told the waiter to call me a cab from the nearest stand. I remembered all the bows and handshakings of the committee room, and how at last in an irregular body we moved into the dining hall marshaled by the jolly looking portly stewards, with blue rosettes in their buttonholes.

But suddenly through all these motley recollections there flashed a painful thought—a suspicious apprehension of I scarcely know what coming evil. It seemed, when I think of it now, almost like a presentiment of what shortly after happened. I remember that as I sat down, somewhat heated by my speech, and was pouring myself out a glass of that excellent sherry to wind up with, my old friend the doctor—who, by the by, sat opposite me at dinner—leaned across the table and gave me a peculiarly keen and searching look from under those thick gray eyebrows of his.

"What does that detective's look of yours mean, doctor?" said I pleasantly enough.

"It means that you must take care of yourself," said he in a grave voice, and no more passed between us for at that moment I rose to leave, having some business that would call me up early in the morning. He followed me out though, and when we shook hands in the doorway I am not sure that he did not hold his stop watch in his hand and feel my pulse with the other; but I was so busy helping Nelly on with her scarlet opera cloak that I did not pay much attention to the nervous old fellow, who, between ourselves, I think is rather getting past work; he worries one so with warnings and mysterious threats, as if I wasn't in the finest health and my life insurance just advantageously settled.

Dear Nelly! what an anxious look she gave me as I stepped into my cab! I was sure that girl loved me.

All this evening I had been haunted with anxieties about that troublesome chancery case of mine, "Wormwood vs. Widgett," the vexations and delays of which had nearly driven me mad. I had really felt quite giddy over it that very morning, and began to get alarmed about overworking my brain, as my doctor taxed me with doing. I could not get the thought of it even now out of my mind till a certain growing apprehension overpowered it.

We were still driving on at a strange, unequal rate—now at a furious gallop, now at a fierce trot—but where we were I could not very well determine. I looked out, for we had just got into a dark by street, and there was no lamp visible up or down so far, at least, as I could see without putting my head out, for the windows were jammed so close that it was impossible to open them.

It was here that, for the first time, I began somehow or other to have some vague apprehension of the sanity or the honesty of my driver. Then came thronging into my brain stories I had heard years ago in Paris of a celebrated and dangerous gang of thieves who had for their accomplices many of the drivers of the night fiacres. These fellows drove whatever passengers they could procure into obscure streets and there robbed and sometimes murdered them. Was I to be the victim of such a scheme? and if I was what hope had I, alone and unarmed, to escape, at such an hour, too, and on such a night?

Now was the time to resist, however, before it was too late. My resolution was prompt. I struck at the window as loudly as I could without breaking the glass; I kicked at the panels of the door; I shouted. Suddenly with a tremendous jolt on the curb the cab stopped. As the door opened I cried: "Let me out, you rascal; I'll not be robbed." I stepped forward to get out but was met by a fierce blow on the chest from the cabman, whose eyes now literally glared with rage.

"That's enough of your mad trick, Bedlam Billy," he said, as he thrust me back violently into the cab; "you want a straight vestcut, you do, and you shall have one;" then slamming the door with a wrench that showed extraordinary strength he leaped on the box and drove away again with a fury that sent me reeling into a corner of the seat.

Hitherto I had dreamed only of robbery; now I was sure that the man who drove me was mad, stark, staring mad.

He was going to drive me into some river or down some pit or in some way or other to hurry himself and me to a horrible death. There he was now, standing up to drive, leaning forward to lash on the eager horse that, frothing with pain, leaped up at every blow of the man's whip. I do not know why I did not instantly break both front windows and pull the man off the box, or force open the door and throw myself out, or, breaking all the glass, shout to every one through the openings that the man who was driving me had gone mad.

From whatever cause it happened I know not, but I did none of these things. It was now long past midnight, and I could see no one, not even a policeman. We were fast getting into the suburbs. The speed rendered it almost certain death to leap out, and, moreover, no strength that I could evoke could succeed in opening either door. I waited, therefore, for some halt or pause that would give me an opportunity of struggling with the madman to whose care I had so unhappily trusted myself.

On we flew, on—the horse leaping and plunging as if it would have broken from the harness. We dashed down streets whose random lamps seemed to race past us; we tore down the lanes where houses were yet but few, except at the beginning.

We were now racing up a long side street where in the distance, to my horror, I could just discern through the pale light of the first daybreak a yawning pit dug for the foundations of new houses. There was no railing on one side, and the road was a mere deep rutted lane without limit or boundary.

I saw at once that our fate was inevitable; it came ere I could in any manner extricate myself from the vehicle. The horse near the deepest place gave a plunge and reel, and then dropped, in spite of the redoubled lashing of the frantic driver—yes, fell, dragging the carriage with it into what seemed to me in that imperfect light and in that whirl of my senses a chasm of darkness at the bottom of which crouched hideous Death waiting for his prey. There was a crash, a cry and I fell stunned.

* * * * * * *

I know not how long I lay insensible; but when I recovered it was daybreak, a faint red light was striping the eastern sky, and I could see surrounding objects, though in a dim, uncertain way. I was lying beside the fallen coach and its dead horse; the driver I could nowhere see. My first impulse was to rouse myself, totter on my legs and discover where I was hurt or if any bone was broken. To my great delight I found myself whole and sound with the exception of a slight sprain in my right foot. At least so I thought at first; but as I put down my hand to touch my injured foot a heavy red clotted drop of blood fell upon it. I lifted my hand to my forehead and found there a deep cut, from which the blood was oozing thickly. I instantly took out my handkerchief and bound it tightly round the wound so as, if possible, to stanch the blood till I could get assistance. But where was I and where was the driver? "Thank God," I cried aloud, "that I am at last rid of that madman!"

But the wretched maniac who would have taken my life, was he lying crushed beneath the cab? I must rouse myself and see if I can find any trace of him, though doubtless he believed me dead. If unhurt he had fled, howling and exulting, to meet with that certain detection he had not cunning enough to escape; if injured, he had crawled away to obtain help.

As these thoughts passed through my mind I stepped painfully over the dead horse, and again exclaiming "Thank God, he is gone!" walked round to the other side of the cab, which hitherto had been hidden from me.

Good heavens! what did I see? My enemy the madman sitting down between the upturned wheels with his back against the body of the carriage, quietly cutting a leather trace into two long flexible strips. On his face, which was smeared with blood and gore, there was a hideous smile of malice as his eyes met mine.

"Vy, hullo, Lushington!" he said, not appearing the least alarmed or surprised, and continuing his task, "this is a rum start of yours, isn't it? Vot are you agoing to give me for my fare? I'm not going away, Colney Hatch, without getting paid for your mad capers, don't think it, Mr. Hanwell. So now, then, Crazy Bill, stump up."

"It is you who are mad," I said, "and I leave you to your keeper."

"We'll see about that," said the villain, slowly getting on his legs and advancing toward me with the two leather straps, that he had now knotted into one long cord, dangling behind his back. "You must come off with me to Bedlam, my man; you ain't safe at large; a cold shower bath is what you want, old Billy Bedlam. Now easy—hiss—easy."

"Lunatic," I cried, "beware of a desperate man."

"There's two of us desperate, as far as that goes, my customer," said the wretch, leaping on me to bind my hands.

God forgive me for it, but as the fellow advanced, and ere he could seize my throat, I drew a long, broad knife quickly from my trowsers pocket and stabbed him under the left breast. He threw up his hands, screamed "The madman's done it!" and fell dead on his face.

I stood for a moment spellbound, but the sight of a red stream of blood winding toward my feet aroused me. * * * I was a murderer; my brain was on fire; those drear gaunt houses seemed dancing round me; the earth was heaving into graves.

I erased the number of the cab, 1,676, to avoid detection, then threw down the knife and fled I know not where with the speed of an escaped malefactor.

I shall never know where I ran. I passed through streets where the shops were beginning to be opened in the bright morning sun; people called to me but I never stopped; I leaped over gates and chased through the rank grass of the lonely meadows. There was a dead stillness at first in the air, and I thought I had escaped; but presently a sound, at first no louder than the bay of a watch-dog, seemed to gradually swell into the clamor and cry of a vast pursuing mob. I could hear voices and the tramp of feet; the wretches had dogs with them; they were tracking me. How strange that among them I seemed to especially distinguish the voices of Dr. Pledgett and his daughter Nelly! Want had they to do there? I saw the mob breaking through a distant orchard and thought I had beaten them off like so many wild cats, but suddenly in front of me at a turning I could not avoid, ran three men. They point to a dead, bleeding man lying on the ground. I dash at them. There are blows that fall crashing on my head and then there is a great darkness.

When I awoke it was a soft spring morning; I was in bed in a room I had never seen before. Oh, so neat and trim! A goldfinch was singing pleasantly at the window and there were bouquets of violets on the white cloth of the dressing table. A bright, rosy cloud rippled over the sky; a cheery fire sent quivering up the chimney its little yellow flames and made a cozy, mournful sound with its puffing jets of gas. I rose in bed by a great effort, for I was very weak, and looked at myself in the great toilet glass that faced the bed. I saw not myself but a pale, hollow faced, gaunt old man, whose shaven head was bound in wet bandages. It looked like that of Lazarus when he ascended those steps that led from the inner darkness.

Suddenly the door opened and who should enter but my friend Dr. Pledgett! It was his house I was in. He smiled when he saw me once more conscious; but shook his finger when he observed that I was trying to speak.

The rest may be told in a few words. The long and the short of it was that I had had a brain fever. The disease had broken out the night of the charity dinner, as my doctor had long expected. The severe mental labor of that case of "Wormwood vs. Widgett" has been too much for my brain. Pledgett had, indeed, as he sat opposite me at dinner that eventful night seen premonitory symptoms of the disorder and had tried to follow my cab. By my friend's wish I had been sent to his house for the sake of greater attention.

Of my crazy doings that night the less said the better. They ended, however, I may mention, in my upsetting the cab myself (for I had insisted on driving) in a dangerous place and then stabbing the cabman, whom I had mistaken for a madman. Luckily the wound, though it bled severely, had not proved dangerous. As for myself, I had then fled from the cabman, who had tried to take me safely home, seeing I was delirious; and being found in a field near Chiswick, was driven to a hospital from whence Dr. Pledgett, hearing of my detention, took me to his own house.

I soon recovered, thanks to my kind doctor, but, alas! having before lost my senses, I now lost my heart. I spent my long days of convalescence in wandering in the garden with Nelly, in practicing duets and reading Tennyson. I soon found it impossible to be happy without her.

To-morow week, Nelly Pledgett, I am proud and happy to say, becomes Mrs. Osbert Wilkinson, thanks to my imaginary mad cabman and the yellow cab No. 1,676.—Walter Thornbury.

Mrs. Langtry's Complexion.

To her vapor baths Mrs. Langtry attributes her complexion, and three times a week she undergoes either the Turkish or Russian mode. She habitually uses white castile soap, with warm water, for her face every night upon her return from the theatre and before retiring for the night. In the use of tooth powder she is very conservative. She does not believe in the use of powder or cosmetics in the hours of daylight. The beauty's favorite perfume is wood violet, and it comes from the quaint cathedral town of Canterbury. Long ago, one morning she had been to the cathedral, and as she walked up a lane near some delightful perfume filled the air. There was a little chemist's establishment, and the proprietor was asked whence the odor came. He said it was from the distilling of violets, which he had gathered in the woods. They all purchased some of his scent, and it became famous. The obscure chemist is now a rich perfumer.

Mrs. Langtry's ears are not pierced, and ear rings are never seen in the pink lobes. She never wears her wedding ring, but on the third finger of her left hand a slender band of yellow gold holds an immense turquois. Mrs. Langtry keeps two distinct robes, one for home and one for the theatre. When she goes to the theatre in the evening she takes a shower bath and then changes her entire costume for the theatrical wardrobe. A manicure always meets her at this hour, and the nails are polished to rose tints when she leaves.—New York Letter.

The Habit of Complaining.

The willingness, cheerfulness and determination to do our duty, with which we accept all the conditions of life, is the powerful lever with which to lift the weight, no matter how heavy. There is a great deal in habit, and some women are in the habit of constantly complaining, until they really believe their lot in life is harder to bear than anybody else, and they get to look upon things as "just their luck." I heard of a conversation once that illustrates this idea. An old lady who was telling her troubles to a friend and saying she was so tired, there was so much to do, it seemed to her she would never have any rest, when her friend to comfort her, said; "Never mind, my sister, this wearisome life will not last always, there will be rest in the grave," to which the other replied: "I don't know, it would not surprise me if the day after I was buried, it would be the resurrection and I would have to get right up; it would just be my luck," and she really believed the resurrection would be called for her annoyance. Don't fret and worry mothers over the cares of life, make all the sunshine in your homes you can, take time from your daily labors to give some time each day or evening and gather your children around you and make the hour an enjoyment for them and yourself.—Atlanta Constitution.

Nursing the Sick.

If there is one thing in which the intelligent American women excels it is nursing the sick. She has such care and tact, and follows the physician's directions so closely, giving prescriptions at the proper time and looking out for the needs of the patients. I have found American women also very self-sacrificing, remaining up night after night with their sick. In this there is excess, for to take proper care of the sick, one must keep one's self in good condition. Nursing has a great deal to do which people do not always appreciate. The physician is expected to cure people who receive very little care and where his instructions are but poorly complied with. In boarding houses for instance men are necessarily left alone a great part of the time, and can get only the ordinary food that the others get, and many other things conspire to retard their recovery; yet they have a horror of going to the city hospital.—Dr. J. J. Ryan.

A Test for Furs.

In purchasing furs a sure test of what dealers call a "prime" fur is the length and density of the down next the skin. This can be readily determined by blowing a brisk current of air from the mouth "against the set of fur." If the fiber opens readily, exposing the skin to view, reject the article; but if the down is so dense that the breath cannot penetrate it, or, at most, shows but a small portion of the skin, the article may be accepted.—Chicago News.

Poorly Paid Workers.

Of the 200,000 working women in New York the highest average earning is $7 a week. Numbers earn but $3 a week. Thousands are unable, with sixteen hours' work every day, to reach the lower sustenance.

SCHOOL FOR THIEVES.

AN ENGLISH CONVICT'S WAY OF TEACHING BY EXAMPLE.

Showing Them Conclusively that the Way of the Transgressor is Hard—A Backhanded Method—Tears Shed by Young Reprobates.

An English ex-convict tells this story to a reporter concerning a school for thieves which he has the reputation of keeping:

"Oh, it isn't a school at all," he replied, with a laugh, "and it is all nonsense calling it one. It got the name of being one a long time ago, and it has stuck to it ever since. It became known that I used to have lads up here of evenings, and I was waited upon by a police inspector. 'I have come to warn you,' says he, 'that we have information that you keep a school for the instruction of young thieves. If it is so you will have to put a stop to it or you will find yourself in your old quarters.' 'All right,' says I, 'you shall come and hear for yourself what it is I teach them.' 'There would be a lot of good in that,' says he; 'there would be a rather short attendance if it was known that I was to be present. Besides, if they did come, you wouldn't be such a fool as to give 'em their o'nary lessons.' I said, says I: 'That you should hear for yourself, not that you should be seen, if you wouldn't mind passing an hour this evening in that back attic; there is only a thin partition between it and this one, and lots of chinks you can peep through. You can satisfy yourself and nobody but you and me need be any wiser.'

A BACKHANDED WAY.

"And the inspector agreed to the plan, and came and slipped into the back attic at the time mentioned, and there he staid till the entertainment was all over and the boys had gone. And then he came out, and says he: 'I shan't trouble you any further, Jerry. It is rather a backhanded way you have got in getting at them, but it is better than no way at all.' And he civilly wished me good night, and I haven't been interfered with by the police since. And so it is what may be called a backhanded way," continued Mr. Duff, "and it isn't, p'raps, a respectable way, and it might be objected that there is underhandedness and artfulness in it; but, what odds about that so that good comes of it? It isn't reading and writing that I teach them. I am far too ignorant a man for that. I tell them stories—stories of my life in the different prisons and of the crimes that got me there. That was the bait that I held out to them when I first began to put the plan I had long thought of in practice. They were too young to know anything about me themselves, but they had, no doubt, heard all about me from the older hands—and there are plenty of them living about here—and they were proud of the compliment when I asked them to come up to my room, smoke a pipe and hear me spin a yarn concerning my life and adventures. And having been in the crooked way ever since I was 13 till I had left Portland, when I was 39, you may guess, and having a good memory, I had plenty of stories to tell.

"But the stirring adventures and the dare devil deeds, which, of course, they liked to hear about, was only the sugar the pill was coated with. What I wanted them to understand without making too much of it was that for every sixpenn'orth of pleasure obtained by crime it always, sooner or later, meets with a pound's worth of punishment. It don't do to press this view of it too hard on them, or they will at once think you are gammoning. The way is to put it so that they find it out for themselves. They sometimes make their comments to that effect when I have finished a story I have been telling them. 'Well, after all, Jerry, you didn't get much of a pull. You paid pretty dear for what you did get, Jerry.' To which I reply: 'I never did get anything else, my lad, I paid dear for what I got. I had twenty-six years of it, and eighteen of these were spent in prison, and, after all, here I am, making footstools at two pence ha'penny each, and working fourteen hours a day to earn enough to buy me a bit of victuals and pay my lodging, and I tell you I never was half as happy in all my life.'

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

"It isn't only of my own experiences I tell them," continued Jerry, the schoolmaster. "While I was at Dartmoor something went wrong with my insides, and I was put in the infirmary as a nurse, and was there eighteen months. I know lots of stories that the patients, being their sick and brought low, have told me, some of the men being the most wicked and desperate; but it was always the same tale with them when it came to the last. They are the yarns, as they call them, they like best to hear, though perhaps you wouldn't think it. But it is a fact. The worst young reprobates will go to the play, and shed tears over the affecting parts of a piece that pleases them, and go again and again to see it. I've had them pipe their eye here many a time when I've been telling them of a dying prisoner—a young fellow, perhaps—and of the tender messages he sent to his mother and those at home.

"And, what is more to the purpose," said Jerry Duff, proudly, and with something very like tears glistening in his own eye, "I've had many a one come creeping back here, shy and ashamed like, when the others were out of sight, and wanting to know if I knew any more stories like the last, and, if so, would I mind telling him all by himself and on the quiet. I never say nay, you may depend, sir. They are the fish I am angling for in my backhanded way. They are rare, but when they do bite they are worth landing." I could do no more than agree, and as I have already said, I shook hands with Jerry Duff, and wished him better luck with his story telling.—London Telegraph.

Coal Dust and Seaweed.

A considerable foreign industry has sprung up, consisting in mixing the dust of coal with an extract obtained from boiling ordinary seaweed or other similar vegetable matter producing, when boiled, a mucilaginous or adhesive solution. In the system of manufacture pursued, the plan is to first boil seaweed or some other vegetable product capable of yielding, when boiled, the desired mucilaginous or adhesive solution; with the latter there is then mixed a certain proportion of coal dust, in the same manner in which cement, mortar or other materials of that nature are treated. The combined substances are subsequently molded to any required shape by hand, or by means of a brick making or some similar apparatus. By combining the solution with sawdust, filtering blocks are formed.—Boston Budget.

A Station Indicator.

A station indicator is the latest invention, recently patented by a young lawyer of Nashville, Tenn. The machines can be attached to each car in a train, and by the pulling of a cord a brakeman registers the approaching station. The dial on which the words are painted is in full view of the passengers.—Chicago Times.

Mixture for cleaning grease spots—Equal parts of strong ammonia water, ether and alcohol form a valuable cleaning compound. Pass a piece of blotting paper under the grease spot, moisten a sponge, first with water to render it "greedy," then with the mixture, and rub with it the spot. The moment it is dissolved, saponified, and absorbed by the sponge and blotter.—Scientific American.

To Cleanse Knives.

Cut a small potato in two, dip one half in brick dust and rub the knives, and rust and stain will disappear like magic from their surfaces.

Ten thousand acres of undeveloped land in Mississippi will be put in cultivation by northern capital next year.

Parlors that Crush Out Home Life.

Did you ever hear of tyrannical parlors? The costly carpets and curtains, the extensive ornaments, give a subdued tone to the room destructive to real hospitality and good times. A neighborhood social met from house to house. One of the members was a bright boy; his mother had one of these tyrannical parlors, given up to formality and short calls. The bright boy said at one of the meetings: "I would like to invite you to my house, but we never have good times in our stuck-up drawing room." The little fellow felt the difference between his own home surroundings and that of some others of the social club.

At one house the wise parents made the parlor so attractive that the boys and girls of the family said they "would rather be at home than anywhere else." The carpet was not too nice to dance on or even to play blind man's bluff. The chairs and tables were not heavy and cumbersome, but were light enough to be tucked away, leaving a clear space. The children were encouraged to get up charades and tableaux. A magic lantern exhibition added variety, and now and then a card party. "But that was very wrong," says one stern parent. No! Father and mother took a hand in the game and there was not so much danger the children would seek questionable pleasures in unprofitable places.—Chicago Tribune.

Too Clean for Comfort.

An old lady of my acquaintance was a great woman to scrub and scour and brush and polish and clean from morning until night. When asked why she went to such extremes in these directions she always said: "Because I like to have things half decent." I think that too many housewives have this same idea of "decency." I would hate to be the husband of a woman who was thus "decent" at the expense of the happiness and comfort of the whole household. Men hate cleaning days when they come but once a week, and when every day and every hour is given up to a spirited warfare against possible specks of dirt, men are not apt to find home the sweetest spot on earth. This is not written in vindication of the great army of the unclean, and they needn't think it is. I hate dirt, and I don't believe it possible for people to reach that "higher life" we all should aspire to when surrounded by the dirt and disorder of many homes.

But let us have moderation in this cleaning business. A man don't want to see his wife everlastingly flying around in dusting cap and long-sleeved apron dabbing at stray flies and trying to copy infinitesimal specks of dust.—Zenas Dane in Detroit Free Press.

Paying for Bridal Presents.

In the last two weeks I have paid $150 for bridal presents, and I do not expect to go through the season under $500 for this item of expense. I would avoid it if I could, but the fact is when I was married, three years ago, it was my misfortune to receive about $2,500 worth of presents from my friends and relatives, and I am gradually paying back their value to those who gave me presents, and to whom I must give in return. I thought such a liberal donation fortunate at the time, but I have learned differently by experience. Whenever I see a great display of presents at a wedding now I say to myself: "There is a debt of so many hundreds or thousands of dollars that this young couple has saddled upon them at the beginning of their career." It is a custom that has grown to abuse, and the only merit I see in it is that they pay back on the instalment plan. I have several years to pay my debt, but still I must pay for many articles for which I have not had the least use.—Interview with Society Lady.

Sleeping cars for women are called for.

Why Children Go to School.

We should never forget that we send these children to school not so much to learn facts as to learn how to learn them. Of course there are some central facts which they must learn; as that three times three is nine, and that a b spells ab. But the principal business of education is to start boy and girl with aptitude, desire, and strength to follow, each in the right way, the line of life which he or she may have to follow. It is somewhat risky to give them "eleven weeks of botany," "eleven weeks of entomology," "eleven weeks of geology," "Spanish in six lessons," "Italian in six lessons," "French in six lessons," if we mean that they shall gain in young life the persistent power of enduring to the end to which only does victory come.—Edward Everett Hale in Chautauquan.

A Convenience for the Kitchen.

A little box tacked upon the wall in some inconspicuous place near the kitchen stove and filled with bits of clean cloths, will often be found a convenience. When one wants to scour a chance spot off of some kitchen utensil after the scouring board has been put away, a little rag dampened and dipped into ashes will often do quite as well. And then that disagreeable ring of grease inside the dishpan can be cleaned away without contact with the hands by using a tiny bit of cloth. Little spots upon floor or table that come while preparing or cooking food could often be quickly removed without wetting a large cleaning cloth, which must be washed and dried out after use. In fact small scraps may often be put to better use than when sold to the ragman.—Chicago Tribune.

Rabbits in the Fur Trade.

The Economiste Francais has an amusing paragraph on the role which the common rabbit now plays in the fur trade. The skill of the dyer now serves up poor Bunny under a variety of disguises, and those who buy what once "kept out the cold" from the body of M. Lapin are just as happy.

When the hairs are allowed to retain their full length the fur is called "Siberian," or the "marten" of any country you please. When, on the other hand, it is picked over and the ends of hairs drawn back, it masquerades as "castor." With the hair pressed flat to represent velvet plush the dealers swear it is "otter" from the polar seas.

The vagabond cat of the gutters and backyards, although not to such an extent, emulates "Br. Rabbit" in the latter's transformations. A story is told of a French lady returned to her native land after a sojourn in America who consulted a Parisian furrier about a muff that she asserted was "a magnificent otter," but which had been injured by moths and which she wished to have restored to its pristine beauty. On examination the artist in furs discovered that the "magnificent otter" was nothing more or less than the skin of a "Grimalkin" skilfully prepared.

The journal referred to asserts that at least two-thirds of the furs of commerce are the hairy coats of the well loving rodent that annually furnishes so many savory stews to the horny handed sons of toil in Paris.—New York Graphic.

A Cure for Laziness.

The following singular treatment was formerly applied in Dutch workhouses to indolent and apathetic individuals: The patient was placed in a sort of large tub, into which water was kept constantly flowing through a pipe, so that in order to keep himself from drowning he had to turn a crank which pumped the water out again. The water supply and the hours of working were nicely adjusted to his strength and endurance, and the amount gradually increased every day. In one report it says: "The inactive limbs are soon brought to the required degree of suppleness, and the men very soon begin to ask for some less irksome labor, which they afterward perform in a most satisfactory manner."—Der Amsterdammer.

An autumn blue book shows close on to 200,000 fighting Britons under arms.

WOMAN AND HOME.

THE DUTY OF GIRLS TO BE AS BEAUTIFUL AS THEY CAN.

A Dangerous Interference With Nature. Children at Table—Parlors That Crush Out Home Life—Hints for the Kitchen—Notes, Items, Paragraphs.

It is quite proper, quite your duty, girls, to be as beautiful as you can. Of course, your features are unchangeable, but there is an every day beauty of demeanor that double discounts mere featural beauty. Suppose you are not endowed with a pretty mouth. Although you cannot alter its shape, if the lips be kept fresh and the teeth in perfect condition, you have made a great gain. If your mouth be large you can cultivate a classic repose of feature. Never bite your lips to make them red, or for any other reason. Bathe them occasionally in water with a little dissolved alum or borax and apply glycerine and tincture of benzoine. This will keep your lips fresh. A good tooth beautifier is powdered sulphur, which is also a good preserver. It may be used daily. For occasional use, say once a week, the following is excellent: Pumice stone, one ounce; bi-carbonate of soda, one-half ounce; powdered talc, one-half ounce. Fresh lips, clean, white teeth and breath like frankincense and myrrh will make up for many deficiencies in beauty of outline.

If the ear be big and obtrusive, a loose arrangement of the hair or a few curled locks brushed carelessly back will help the objectionable organ wonderfully. Never comb the hair tight back from an ugly ear.

As for the eyes, better leave them alone. Trimmed lashes often refuse to grow again. Dark eyebrows and lashes are a great promoter of beauty, and if yours happen to be lighter than your hair, especially if that is red, you might touch them lightly with a sponge dipped in black walnut bark boiled in hot water with a little alum, or apply simple walnut juice. The eyebrow may be given a slight arch and the fine line so much sought by simply pinching the hairs together between the fingers several times a day.

But it is through the complexion that you have the greatest scope for beautifying. If every pore of your skin is stuffed full of "illy white" you must expect those dreadful pimples and horrid black specks. The girl with the ugly skin must take a two or three mile walk every day; must wear shoes big enough for perfect comfort, and, if the skin be thick and oily, must eschew fats and pastry. In the spring it would be well to try the sulphur remedy, and at the same time you may rub sulphur in a little glycerine on the face at night, washing it off in warm water and a few drops of ammonia in the morning. A little camphor in the water will remove all shine. And remember, girls, all face powders are snares and delusions.—Detroit Free Press.

The Right to Remain Single.

There is a phase of "woman's rights" which seems to escape the consideration it deserves, and that is the right of a young woman to remain single if she desires to do so. The men do not challenge this right. It is her own sex which, urged by a variety of very subtle reasons, conspires to put a sort of stigma on women who have no inclination to matrimony, and by the opprobrious epithet of "old maid" force discerning and fastidious women into unsuitable and unhappy marriages. A man is not abused for not taking a partner in business, nor does he suffer reproach because he fails to marry. A woman ought not by social pressure be urged into marriage when she has no desire that way, or has at least found no man to whom her judgment and affections alike incline. Certainly not to marry is better than to marry badly, and if it were not for the fuss womankind makes over the event, as if it were the one really manifest affair, there would be [illegible] of the kind.

A young woman displays first rate sense and fine character in refusing to marry unless all the conditions are satisfactory, and she has abundant reason to be satisfied with her course when she looks around and notes the ill assorted people who find the marriage institution a daily yoke that grows no easier with the wearing. Suppose, then, the eloquent chatterers about the rights of women take this matter in hand, drop the silly "old maid" sneer and affirm the wisdom of not marrying from mere dictum on the subject. The Sunday issue of a New York daily contains a budget of communications purporting to come from young men and women on the theme of matrimony. It seems to be taken for granted in these scribblings that is is imperative to get married somehow. That is an idea that has done harm to many women, and the women themselves have kept it alive and active. It needs a thorough overhauling and revision.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Dangerous Interference with Nature.

All women cannot weigh just exactly 145 pounds without half killing themselves to do so. All women who wear corsets and frilled white petticoats are not helpless invalids, and all women who weigh 200 pounds are not disgraceful, shapeless masses of "undignified, baggy fat." Those to whom the term applies will doubtless do well to adopt the proffered suggestion of physical culture. With proper care both of the muscular and vital portions of their bodies they may very possibly get back their health and their "long lost shapes." But when a woman is big and strong and healthy and as happy as she can be, it is about as much as her health is worth to put her through a course of training sufficient to make her lose forty or fifty pounds of flesh. Either she has got to starve herself and run the risk of ruining her digestion forever, or she has got to take medicine or walk until she is too tired to breathe, day after day and always.

What was the result on Fanny Davenport's constitution of her powerful will and determination to be thin? Many know! She was a star; she weighed about 190 pounds. Ned Price, her husband and manager, told her that what she wanted to do was to get thin. If she would do that he would ask for no new piece, no new theatre! Only Fanny Davenport as she used to be! They were in London at the time. Mrs. Price went to Whistler, an American doctor resident in London, and told him what she wanted to do. He gave her his advice and she followed it exactly. She went to Rome to her sister. She ate no sweets, no butter, milk, cream or fats of any sort. Her diet was crackers, dry toast, tea, lean meat, Epsom salts and sour wine. She deprived herself of every luxury that she had hitherto enjoyed. No goodies of any sort. She took hot baths continually and she walked miles and miles every day. Three months of this stoicism brought her weight down to 165 pounds. Then she returned to America, still keeping up her discipline. Soon she weighed 160 pounds, then 155, then 150 and finally the pounds went until there were but few over 130, and there was no strength in her.

Then the lamentation was all the other way. Miss Davenport found it impossible to stop wasting away. Her cheeks got thin, the hollows got deep in her shoulders, and there were ugly furrows about her eyes. There was nothing left to do but entirely reverse her ways of living and try to win back the lost strength and health. It took a long while and any amount of coaxing, but it finally returned in part if not in whole.—"P. B. M." in New York Graphic.

Every wife should be the mistress of her own home. But the grandmother and the mother-in-law should be the most welcome and the most respected of all visitors.

Cinnamon has been successfully introduced as a fashionable perfume by social leaders in New York.

Two Iowa girls are successful paper hangers, and earn as high as $12 a day.

GOOD-BY, SWEET DAY.

Tho' loath to say good-by to this sweet day—
This day that brims at lip with amber wine
Brewed of sweet memories,
This syren, wooing bees
To dreams of wassail with the columbine
And lingering glances of enamoring May.

Tho' loath to say good-by to such as this,
I fill my heart with an sad regretting,
But from the mountain's crest,
Into the billowy west,
Watch the dear guest go down, and as the hem
Of evening's curtain folds, steal a last kiss.

Good-by, sweet day! Over the white, white gown
That soon will fold the daisy down in sleep
There will a shadow be
Of thy loved face, to me
A promise of thy coming back to keep
Faith's tryst, and light the stars in spring's rich crown.

—Wade Whipple.

SOCIAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher Expresses His Views—What He Saw.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, referring to his last visit to England twenty-three years ago, said: "The contrast between the attitude of England then and now toward America was striking. Then English public opinion was against the United States. The large factory population of Lancashire, although suffering from famine for want of our cotton, sympathized with us in our struggle; but the influential people of Great Britain were not only opposed to the sentiment of the north, but to a very great extent supported the south. That has now been so changed that it may be said that there has been a complete revolution in the thought of the people in that respect. I think that this has been largely brought about by the increase of travel between the two countries, enabling us to get better acquainted with each other."

"As to the political and social condition of the English people, Mr. Beecher?"

"The answer to that is found in what is at the foundation of all material prosperity, namely, the land. In the relation of the people to the land, great and fundamental changes are going on that are affecting their social condition from the top to the bottom, and which will also affect their political condition. For example, land owners who would formerly obtain from £7 to £8 per acre for the rent of their land are glad to let it go for thirty shillings, and sometimes cannot get that. The consequence is that the owners of the land, instead of renting to farmers, to middlemen, or to their stewards, are farming the land under their own direction and are selling the produce direct, either to the retail dealer or to the consumer. Facts of this character have forced upon the public mind questions in relation to land tenure, to the law of entail and primogeniture, that hitherto have aided in the intrenchment of a landed and privileged class, accustomed to separate itself to a very great degree socially from the bulk of the people. Then I noticed there is a growing discontent in regard to the public schools, or board schools as they are called in England. It is true that these schools give a free education, but it is doled out more or less as charity.

"When I looked at the population of London, and caught a glimpse now and then of its lower strata, I was lost in such amazement that I was almost dazed. There is a large population there of which we have no type here—men whose fathers and mothers were evidently starved, and whose children have grown up starved; whose lives are of the most tentative kind; whose existence is not only a struggle, but a perpetual fight with famine.—New York Letter.

An English Family at Home.

An English husband and wife at home, M. Narjoux tells us, are an amazing pair—martyrs to the spleen and addicted to [illegible]. The mother concerns herself very little with her children. Immediately they are old enough, they are sent to boarding schools [illegible] the boys grow [illegible] nies, and when the girls leave school they start in chase of husbands. It is because English parents see so little of their children that they feel no pang when their offspring depart for the ant

The Weekly Times.

Victoria, Friday, Jan. 21, 1887.

THE HIDE-BOUND PARTY RACKET.

The interviews with leading citizens published in the columns of the Sun indicate the prevalence of a pretty general feeling in opposition to sending hide-bound partizans to Ottawa, and in favor of men who, whatever their proclivities, are Manitobans first. The political party that fails to observe the "signs of the times" is pretty sure to meet with disaster.—Winnipeg Sun.

Will our contemporary the *Colonist* take heed to the turn in the tide that is going on elsewhere? As well send a monkey to the Commons as a representative hide-bound to support either Conservative or Liberal party. British Columbia first, and always should be the rallying cry in this province; giving country preference to party. No true lover of his country can dispute the correctness of the Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE's memorable patriotic utterances, that when country and party came into conflict he would vote for his country every time. The neglected condition of Victoria's harbor; the dangerous state of the Fraser river for navigation purposes; the neglect in providing an efficient mail service for the Northwest coast and remote Cassiar; the general niggardly policy of the government towards British Columbia, notwithstanding the millions the electors of this province have contributed to the exchequer chest, all attest the evil effects of sending to Ottawa a delegation pledged to vote only one way. In this enlightened age no one possessing ordinary sense or judgment will be found advocating such an insane course. The "boodler's" organ must abandon that line of argument, if it desires to have the best interest of this city represented by men who are competent to advocate our cause on the floor of the House, and be able to impart, in an intelligent appreciable manner, a knowledge of our wants and the inexhaustible resources of the country. Such men are to be found in our midst without the necessity of going abroad borrowing the rejected material of other constituencies. At no previous period in the history of the country was it so necessary as at present for British Columbia to have such representatives as we already indicated, and efforts should be made to induce men possessing these qualifications to sacrifice a portion of their time for their country's wellfare and interest, and we sincerely hope that this will be done between now and polling day. Victoria's duty in the present emergency is to put down her foot stoutly and effectually upon strict partyism. The province is but in her swaddlings, and if her progress should be stunted and retarded by party bickerings it will be traceable and due to the unwise policy a few impolitic individuals, aided by an unreliable journal, are endeavoring to foist upon the community.

THE PACIFIC PROVINCE

In a recent issue the Montreal *Star* thus refers to our own province: "Represents an known and well sigh inaccessible portion of the Dominion, the province of British Columbia has become one of the most important and interesting branches of Confederation. That this fact has been largely due to the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway, all will acknowledge. And with the opening up of the great transcontinental line, the progress and development of the Pacific province has been brought strongly into prominence. The year that has just closed has, according to the Victoria TIMES, been one of the most notable and successful in its history. It has witnessed the realization of long deferred hopes and expectations in respect to the greatest undertakings in the history of the province. The Canadian Pacific has been opened up for through traffic, the Esquimalt and Nanaimo railway and the great dry-dock have been completed, and thus two great projects which have ever since Confederation occupied the attention of the Provincial legislators to the exclusion of almost all other business have been successfully accomplished. The material prosperity of the province as our Western contemporary points out, as indicated by the sound financial standing of its business men by a largely augmented urban and rural population and by the enormous number of comfortable residences erected and new enterprises embarked in is eminently satisfactory and reassuring. Settlers have arrived in large numbers during the year and the marvellous mineral wealth of the province has yielded very large returns. The development of the quartz mines upon which the future of the province so largely depends is being extensively entered upon and in many instances with great success. With the coal trade improving and possessing inexhaustible mines of the best coal on the Pacific coast; with the great lumbering industry expanding and finding new markets and possessing the best and largest area of timber lands in the world; with the products of the sea commanding larger prices, a very bright prospect indeed appears to be opening before the province which has hitherto been so often referred to as the "sea of mountains." The definition is doubtless literally correct, but it fails to have any disparaging significance when it is known that the mountains contain treasures of almost inexhaustible wealth. *We think it fortunate for the people of the Pacific Province that they are at present free from the shibboleths of party,* to the absence of which reference is made in the article already mentioned. Absorbed in the great work of development the people have had no time to devote to the intrigues of party and have engaged in the much more patriotic course of building up the eastern section of confederation. There is every reason to believe that their efforts have been eminently successful, and that as a result British Columbia will soon be classed amongst the most enterprising and prosperous provinces of the Dominion."

Germany has 23,000 miles of underground telegraph wires and France 7,200, all in successful operation.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S JUBILEE.

On the 20th of June next Queen VICTORIA will have reigned 50 years. There are but three English sovereigns who have reigned for that period. GEORGE III. was sovereign for 59 years. He ascended the throne in 1760 and died in 1820, but for a considerable portion of his reign his mental condition unfitted him for the discharge of his duties, and his son, GEORGE IV., acted as Prince regent. HENRY III. reigned 56 years and EDWARD III. 50 years. These are the only severeigns of England who have governed the country for a half century. Queen VICTORIA's half century of rule has witnessed the rise and progress of democracy, until England has become simply a titled Republic. When Her Majesty's reign began the aristocracy exercised a controlling influence in affairs, but under her regime democracy has made remarkable progress. This has been in great part due to the very great ability of two of her Prime Ministers, Sir ROBERT PEEL and Mr. GLADSTONE, neither of whom had any special sympathy with the nobility. The power of the aristocracy to-day is weaker than at any former period in the history of the United Kingdom, and should Her Majesty reign much longer she will witness a radical change in the condition of the House of Lords.

Political Pointers.

The Hamilton Liberals are trying to induce Rev. Dr. Burns, of that city, to take the nomination of the Commons. It is not known whether he will accept. The Dr. is an Irish retired Methodist minister and one of the most eloquent speakers in the country. He is a pronounced Home Ruler.

The Hamilton *Spectator* thinks that the *Mail*, upon its own showing, either formerly advocated principles in which it had no faith, or else it now abandons principles in which it has faith. The Hamilton organ should remember that famous conversion on the road to Damascus, the subject of which became blind before he saw aright.

That the *Mail's* anti-Catholic and anti-French policy has been endorsed by nearly every Conservative newspaper in the province of Ontario, and formed the burden of the speeches by the Conservative orators including Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Mr. Alfred Boultbee, and others in Central and Western Ontario.

It is officially stated that there is not a particle of truth in the report that Hon. John Costigan has resigned, or contemplated resigning his portfolio in the cabinet.

The Ottawa *Free Press* charges Sir John Macdonald with a personal knowledge of the pro-Catholic circular of 1883, and that he has been revising the proof sheets of the *Mail's* anti-Catholic articles of 1886-7. It also states that under oath the premier dare not deny that he did not revise the proof sheets of the *Mail's* editorial of Saturday, the 8th inst., which caused such a sensation in eastern political circles, as well as the dictation of an article for the Toronto *World* announcing the dissolution of the Commons.

The *Mail* is again jumping on the French Canadians with both hands and feet. It points out how they have grown in numbers from 65,000 at the time of the conquest, until now, they number nearly two millions. There is no longer any chance of the habitant succumbing to the Anglo-Saxon. There is no doubt but that the French Canadians grow in numbers "like anything," as Lord Dundreary would say, but what is the *Mail* going to do about it? This is the practical question, and the Toronto *News* suggests a solution. "How," it says, "would an act to regulate the number of French Canadian families," fixing the permissable number of children in ordinary cases at three and allow an additional child to those parents who have learned English, fill the bill?"

It is supposed that Dr. Baxter, M.P.P. for Haldimand, will be the next speaker of the Ontario Assembly. The Hon. T. B. Pardee and the Dr. are now the only remaining charter members of that House.

From Ottawa it is reported that the feud between Sir Hector Langevin and Hon. Mr. Chapleau has broken out afresh over the dissolution of the House at this juncture. The Secretary of State believes the act to be a tactical error. These two talented Frenchmen are not noted for their brotherly love of each other.

The task of selecting returning officers in the several electoral districts of the Dominion is causing much anxiety to the government and its supporters. The plums are not so numerous as are the hunters, and much quarrelling is going on over the spoils.

It is believed that the writs for this province will be amongst the first to be mailed. The nominations and polling days in British Columbia, Gaspe and Algoma, according to statute are left to the discretion of the returning officer.

THE LOST MINER.

Where nature defiant arrayed in her mountains,
The power and genius of man to defy;
Where the rivers run north from gold skirted fountains,
The miner, exhausted, sank down but to die.

For winter came down on his path lone and dreary,
And famine, relentless, exhausted his store;
The hunger that weakens, the hardship that weary,
Shall weaken and weary the miner no more.

No more will he voyage, where the swift river flows,
Or tempt the wild path o'er mountain and plain;
No golden illusions of new El Dorado's,
Shall lure him to follow the phantom again.

For in the vast wilderness death overtook him,
Where snow-laden fir trees, green, stunted and thick;
The wolves followed fast ere the spirit forsook him,
His skeleton moldered on Skeleton Creek.

No traces were found of his home or his nation.
Unknown will he lie by the wild path he trod;
Until the last trumpet shall quicken creation,
To listen entranced to the music of God.

M. D.

Cariboo, Jan., 1887.

A Victory for Dillon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—T. P. Gill cables to the *Tribune* from Dublin as follows: The great event of the week in Ireland is the surrender of Lord Dillon to the plan of campaign. His Lordship had begun an apparently determined fight. He had issued some 500 writs of ejectment, but on Sunday he suddenly capitulated, and of all persons in the world, to the editor of *United Ireland*. An English member of parliament who was with O'Brien, Mr. Conybeare, member for Cornwall, acted as arbitrator in closing the dispute. Lord Dillon has consented to give a 20 per cent reduction, to pay the costs of the writs he has issued, and, most humiliating concession of all, to reinstate the tenants he had previously evicted. Thus the plan scores to its credit on this estate a clear money gain for the tenants of £5000, and blessed peace secured to a vast territory which would otherwise have plunged in the horror of wholesale evictions and vengeful crime.

Inducted.

Rev. Thos. Scouler, late of Hamilton, Ont., was last night inducted into the pastorate of St. Andrew's Church, New Westminster. Rev. Mr. Tait, of Langley, preached, Rev. D. Fraser, of Victoria, addressed the pastor, and Rev. T. G. Thomson, of Vancouver, addressed the people.

Sixty thousand bushels of wheat were spilled on the ground in Minneapolis, by the collapse of an elevator.

NICOLA MINERAL LANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I notice in your yesterday's issue a letter from W. D. P., professing "to state a series of facts regarding the Nicola quartz mining field." From a perusal of it it is evident that your correspondent's object is not the laudable one of attracting attention to a little known but most promising mining field, but the contemptible one of misrepresenting the substantial work done by the Nicola Mining and Milling Co., for the purpose of injuring it. Although not a shareholder of the Nicola Co., I am well acquainted with its affairs, and I do not think such an exhibition of so much that is untrue and objectionable as the letter of W. D. P. should pass without exposure. I visited, about a month since, the property of the N. Co., and was very favorably impressed by the large amount of labor expended upon it and the extensive and encouraging developments I saw there. Speaking from what I have seen I have no hesitation in stating that W. D. P. is more than "a little off" in his statements and allowing for the well known eccentricities of that individual, his letter goes far beyond what I should have expected from him, as his "series of facts" are a tissue of fabrications. The tunnel which W. D. P. describes as a failure is a success. It is about 7½ feet high by 4½ feet in width, is well timbered and has been run for over two hundred and fifty feet into the hill through solid rock. It is without a doubt most valuable, as when further extended it will cross-cut the ledges owned by the company at depths varying from 150 to 400 feet. Thus demonstrating that the veins carry depth and enabling ore to be extracted from them rapidly and economically. As the hill into which the tunnel has been run is situated in a dry country, water was not anticipated, and consequently advantage was taken in starting the tunnel of a small depression in the side of the hill to secure as much depth as possible. A little water was met with, which, as the tunnel is on a proper grade, collects at its mouth, until the cut down the hill side, already partly made, is completed and allows it to run off. The amount of water is so trifling that had W. D. P. not been so much of an old woman, and afraid of getting his feet wet, he would have walked into the tunnel and seen what an excellent piece of work it is. W. D. P. with the effrontery of ignorance, states that the tunnel is of no value. It must have cost the company about $4000, a sum more than sufficient to entitle it to Crown Grants for its claims. Its value must be apparent to any intelligent person, although not to W. D. P. Besides the tunnel 7 or 8 shafts, aggregating about 200 feet in depth, have been put down on the Nicola Company's claims and most of them have developed ore of high value. A fair estimate of the cost of these shafts is $4000. Numerous crosscuts on the veins have also been made and one ledge has been stripped and uncovered for several hundred feet. Altogether the Nicola Company has expended over $12,000 in its praiseworthy efforts under adverse circumstances to develope a portion of the vast mineral wealth of Nicola. W. D. P. makes the ludicrous assertion that the work done upon the Nicola Co.'s property is worth only $15,000. His antipathy to the company must have got the better of his reason or he could not have made such an outrageous statement. Outside of Cariboo and the Pavilion W. D. P. may travel all through British Columbia and will fail to discover anywhere in this province quartz developments approaching in magnitude these made by the Nicola Company. Because the company has exerted itself to the extreme limits of its financial strength it ill becomes W. D. P. to waste his time in striving to injure it. Such conduct is more than ungenerous. It is mean and despicable and calls for emphatic censure. W. D. P. has himself been mining for two seasons near the Nicola Company, and when at Stump Lake I was desirous of seeing what he has done for his country. As he is discreetly silent in your columns about his work I hope you will allow me to state briefly what I know about it. Rambling over the hills one day I accidently came across a mysterious looking hole "as twisted as a ram's horn," with the sides patched up with bits of sticks and branches in the rudest and roughest manner possible. My first impression was that it was the winter dormitory of some wild animal, but on inspecting it more closely I came to the conclusion that it was one of the first efforts at hole making of primitive man, when without tools he attempted to burrow for comfortable quarters to spend his Christmas in. It appeared to be something deserving of a critical examination by James Deans, Dr. Dawson, or some other scientific authority. Thinking it just possible that there might be some live object at the bottom of the hole I shouted "anybody down there" but there was no response, no growl from below, no sound of voice nor sign of human presence. It was a deserted place. Before I left Nicola I was surprised to learn that what had puzzled me was the mining shaft of W. D. P., best known up country as "Patterson's hole." What the depth of this hole was I could not discover, as it was too crooked to see down, and only an India rubber man could possibly descend it. From the small quantity of rock taken out of it I guessed its depth at about 7 or 8 feet, but it might be less. Figuring "the professor's" work on the same basis as he has that of the Nicola Co., the total outlay for two seasons would amount to the impressive sum of $40! As the Mineral Act requires an expenditure of at least $100 per annum, it looks to me as if the act in this particular and peculiar instance had not been complied with. In justice to W. D. P. I must add that part of his time has been occupied in the construction of a piece of wooden machinery, partly original, which he imagines will be suitable for the treatment of the Nicola ores. It is to be run by water power but as he has erected it where there is no water it is almost superfluous to add that it is at a standstill. With a change of climate it is to be hoped that it will commence running, and that your correspondent, W. D. P. may then be congratulated on a successful invention which will do him more credit than his fabrications concerning the Nicola Company. Although I have not been able to praise W. D. P.'s attempt at mining as I could have wished, it affords me pleasure to state that he has an excellent claim which, in more experienced hands, might be a profitable property. So good were its indications that I could not resist the temptation of taking up one near him. W. D. P. has now the advantage of having an agreeable neighbor, which should afford him much gratification. To disabuse his mind of false impressions—of which it is fertile—I assure him that the claims taken up by myself and others are not for the Nicola Co., nor any other company, nor for any speculators in "Victoria, Russia or Ireland." They will be worked, and I shall feel heartily ashamed if, at the end of two seasons, no more work has been done upon them than W. D. P. has to show on his after two years holding. It is such men as W. D. P. who take up claims and squat upon them for years instead of working them steadily, who waste their time with pen and ink in attempts to depreciate the efforts of those more industrious and enterprising than themselves, that are retarding the mineral development of British Columbia. It is to be hoped that the government will, this session, legislate against these obstructionists who throttle mining progress so as to give this country a chance to advance like California, Nevada and Montana. I hope that W. D. P., instead of getting mad and angrily asking, "who struck Billy Patterson?" will ponder over what I have written and, as "it is never too late to mend," that he will, upon reflection, withdraw and apologize for what he, in a weak and unworthy spirit, wrote against the Nicola Co.

FAIR PLAY.

Victoria, Jan. 20, 1886.

A LIBERAL'S REPLY TO THE COLONIST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES:

SIR,—I noticed in yesterday's *Colonist* an article urging the necessity of sending six solid men to support the government of Sir John A. It also refers to the insignificant number of Liberals and independents in this province, which by the way seems to cause some anxiety to the editor of that paper, so much so that after the warning, and advice, he gives to the Conservatives, they are not apparently in as great a minority as that sage would wish. The writer asks the question, what has the Reform party done for this province? In return I would ask what has the Conservative party done for British Columbia? This province has but lately become intimately connected with the eastern provinces. Is it not a fact that during the last nine years the country has been under Conservative rule, and during that time have we not, by our own resources and the enterprise of our inhabitants, gone forward incessantly making rapid strides? But to say that such progress is due to the administration of the Conservative party, I, for one, cannot endorse it. It is absurd in assuming such an honor, which does not belong to any political party, but to the inhabitants themselves. Can the admirers of Sir John A. Macdonald hold up the policy of the construction of C. P. R., as it was done in this province, to be the policy desired by the people here? I say no! The policy adopted by the government, and the jobbery connected with the contracts resulted in a loss to the whole Dominion; while the employment of Chinese labor was a great injury to the workingman of this province. The Chinese were imported in ship loads to this country, for the purpose of supplying the contractors of the C. P. R. with cheap labor. This was a fatal blow to the workingman and other classes who were brought into competition with coolie labor. This is one of the great acts I suppose the *Colonist* wants to thanks Sir John for it. The very excessive duties we have necessarily to pay here, we have also to thank him for, because he had to yield to the clamours of his Tory monopolists friends in the east. Yes, what have we to thank him for? Has the same amount of money been appropriated to public works in comparison with the amount of duties paid by this province? I say, no! That this province has been treated with indefference no one can deny; and still we are asked to send six solid men to support the present government. The *Colonist* also states that if a Liberal should be elected in this city "such a result would be deplorable and would be a stigma on the fair name of our city." Well! well! Mr. Editor, this is something for the Liberals to reflect upon; that they, by electing one of the number from Victoria, would be doing such an unkind act! This province has been in the past a resting place for the unsuccessful followers of Sir John A., who by the way, at one time here found a resting place for himself, when he had no where else to lay his head. But still, for all this, I shall again ask what has he done in return for such kindness? I am led to think that the *Colonist* is of the opinion that a repetition of favors gone by, will be again asked of Victoria, and in the event of a Liberal being elected for this city, the chances of such of a scheme would evidently fail. Hence the great anxiety. The Liberals and independents are not as few in this city as your contemporary would evidently desire.

A LIBERAL.

Victoria, Jan. 20, 1887.

FROM CHILLIWHACK.

The Sumas Dyking Act Discussed—Petition for Its Repeal.

According to call a large and enthusiastic meeting of the squatters upon the reserved lands of Chilliwhack and Sumas, was held at Henderson's hall, Centerville, on Thursday the 13th inst., immediately after the closing of the polls, it being municipal election day. Not only were the squatters out in full force, but there were present many of the old free holders of the municipality, ready and willing to lend their encouragement and support to the cause which their fellow citizens had met to advance, namely, the settlement of the land titles. The efficient reeve of the municipality, D. McGillivary, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. A. Davison was appointed secretary. The chairman, in a clear and forcible speech stated the object of the meeting which was to petition the Legislature for the repeal of the Sumas Dyking Act, which for many years past has been a dead letter on the statute books, and which holds in reserve 45,000 acres of the lands of Chilliwhack and Sumas for the benefit of a company practically defunct, thus paralyzing the energies of the many settlers upon these lands who have been induced by the authorities, both Provincial and Dominion, as well as by immigration circulars scattered broadcast over the country, to settle thereon, with the assurance that the lands in question would be speedily opened up for sale or for homestead entry. He set forth in a masterly manner, and with the clearest of explanation, that showed a thorough familiarity with the history of this unfortunate dyking scheme, the evils under which the district at large were laboring by reason of the unsettled condition of land titles, and urged upon the settlers to continue to agitate this important matter until their grievances in this regard were redressed. A motion was then carried that the Secretary be requested to prepare a draft of petition to the Legislature to repeal the "Sumas Dyking Act," and to open up for sale, or homestead entry, the lands reserved by the said act, and to report the same to this meeting. The secretary stated that as chairman of the committee of management, appointed by a previous meeting, he had, according to instructions, sent letters of invitation to the representatives from this district to attend this meeting and address the same, and that he had received replies from the Hon. Provincial Secretary, W. Norman Bole, and W. H. Ladner, M. P. P.'s, which he proceeded to read. Each of these gentlemen expressed himself in thorough harmony with the object of the meeting and promised to use his official position as a representative, at the proper time and place, in the interest of the settlers on this important question. Stirring speeches were then made by Messrs. A. C. Wells, Geo. Chadsey, Jas. Bailey, Chester Chadsey, A. S. Vedder, W. J. Bayly and A. Davidson, all expressing sympathy with the movement. The secretary then reported a draft of a petition to the Legislature, which, after discussion and amendment, was unanimously adopted. The secretary was instructed to prepare a report of the proceedings of the meeting for publication. The meeting then adjourned.

S. DAWSON, Secretary.

A FRIGHTFUL AFFAIR.

The Cry of Fire Raised in a London Theatre Last Night.

A Rush is Made for the Door by 5000 People.

Terrible Panic Ensues—A Number Trampled to Death.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—A frightful accident happened in this city this evening. The Hebrew Dramatic Club gave an entertainment at the theatre in Princess street, Spitalfields, which was attended by about 5000 persons, mostly Jews. Some one in the gallery, doubtless for a joke, shouted "Fire!" The gas was immediately turned off at the meter, and a terrible panic ensued. People rushed in a solid mass for the doors, and a number were trodden under foot. When the panic had subsided it was found that twelve women and youths had been trampled to death in the rush to escape, and many others were injured.

The hall in Princess street, where the fatal panic occurred last night was the favorite resort for the Jews of that part of London. Entertainments have been given there every night for a long time past. Last evening a benefit performance was given and the place was crowded. During the progress of the play a man and woman quarred in the street outside and near the main doorway of the hall. The man used violence and the woman screamed. Her cry was heard by passers-by who misunderstood it and shouted fire. The woman's screams and the cries of fire were heard inside, and at once created a panic. The audience numbering five-thousand rising in a body and rushing pell-mell for the main entrance strong men attempted to pass them and women and children fell at the doorway as if they were stumbling blocks. They tripped up others who were crushed down by the rush of the frantic crowd. It took but a few minutes to empty the house. The alarm was so thorough that not a soul among the entire audience was restrained from struggling. When the people after reaching the street ascertained the facts of the situation and the scene of great disorder, another kind of a rush ensued and as great a crush by the discovery of the number that were missing. Then a rush was made back to the theatre. This, however, was stopped at the main entrance by the police, who had arrived and assumed control. Seventeen corpses were found inside the theatre near the door. They were all torn, crushed and disfigured. It was found that of the dead 12 were women; 3 were boys; one was a girl and the others men. The audience was almost entirely composed of Jews. The manager of the Hebrew Dramatic Club, which was giving the entertainment, was on the stage when the panic began. He perceived at once there was no good reason for it and did all in his power to allay the excitement and to afford all possible facilities for the exit of the people. The hall has a number of entrances and he had them all thrown wide open and called on the people when they would not remain to divide and use all the door ways; but they paid no attention to him. In fact many construed the manager's earnest appeal in their behalf to a proof that there was a fire, and thus increased their exertions to get out. The whole crowd rose it with one impulse, made for the main entrance. It happened that amongst those who first reached it were a number of women and children who had been occupying some reserved seats. They were overborne by the mass of people pushing behind them and thus met their death.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—The conflict after the frightful accident at the theatre in Princess St., Spitalfields, was intensely ruthless and brutal, although, of course, not wilful, it being a supreme case of everyone for himself. It is stated that a number of infants, who were carried in their mother's arms and clung to them through the panic, were also crushed or smothered to death, and that a number of others were fatally injured. The scenes during the attempt of the crowd to return were painful in the extreme. The bereaved remained at the doorways all night waiting to have their dead restored to them, and the lamentations of the women were heartbreaking. One statement is that the thieves started the cry of fire for the purpose of getting a chance to despoil many rich Jewesses in the hall of costly jewels they bore on their persons. The hall to-day resembles a disordered auction room. Broken furniture, crushed toys, childrens' coats, broken bottles, orange peel, actors wigs and shreds of clothes lie scattered over the floor. There were many blood spots on the backs of chairs and on the floor. Everywhere and there were ghastly knots of hair clinging to the furniture. Several escapes were made through the windows, most of which were badly smashed. Bodies were found at the bottom of the stone stairs, leading to the gallery. The dead lay most in two opposing rows, the feet of each row close to those of the other, one row of heads lying toward the gallery stairway, the other toward the opposite side of the hall. The faces of the dead were distorted with agonized expressions. The clothes were completely torn from the bodies of some. A little girl since identified as Eva Marks, was found lying at the bottom of a pile of dead. Her lower limbs were bare, with the upper part of her dress torn to shreds. Isaac Levy, a venerable Hebrew with white flowing beard and hair, was found among the dead. It is thought from the position in which his body was found, Levy, instead of fleeing alone when the panic started remained to help and protect his wife. So the old man, crushed down by the rushing crowd, was stamped to death. His lifeless body lay opposite a woman in the prime of life who wore brightly colored clothes and quantities of jewelry. Beside her lay a little boy whose knickerbockers and stockings were torn to shreds. A man named Harris Goldberg says he went to the gallery of the hall accompanied by his wife's family. The play was a melodrama called "The Spanish Gypsy Girl." During the performance some boys, in order to obtain a view of the stage, climbed up the exposed gas pipe fixed along the wall. This strained, and started to leak. Goldberg placed his handkerchief over the leak when some one shouted "turn off the meter." This shout was raised simultaneously with the cry alarm of the actors on the stage. Then the people in the gallery rose and rushed headlong down the stairs. Goldberg's wife was torn away from him and trampled to death. His six-year-old son jumped upon the heads of the packed mass and escaped running over by them. The managers were not to blame for the disaster. The passage from the hall to the street entrance is ten feet wide where the struggle occurred and its doors swing both ways. There were several minor exits besides the staircases. The disaster arose not from the crowding of the passage but from the frantic efforts of the people to force their way down the crowded stairs. The men and women in the front were driven headlong into the passage where they met the excited occupants of the pit and there was a hopeless block.

Snow fell in parts of Georgia to the depth of 4 inches.

DIED.

TILTON.—In this city on the 12th inst., Florence Irene, daughter of Howard and Anne M. Tilton, aged one year, seven months and seven days.

AMERICAN science has now started the theory of "inebriety by contagion." It is alleged that there are cases of men displaying all the symptoms of drunkenness from being in the company of drunkards, though they have drunk nothing themselves. This might be sometimes useful as a defence in the police court.

THE Americans who are always pointing the finger of reprobation at the social evils of England have themselves their tenement-house difficulty. The case seems almost desperate. If better houses are built, the low population does not live in them. Nothing apparently would cure the evil but the extinction of the low population itself, the extinction, in other words, of idleness, misfortune, vice, intemperance, and crime.

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25 inch Grey Homespun Dress Goods	20
25 inch Dress Flannels, black and colors	25
25 inch do. do. All Wool	35
42 inch Cashmeres Black and Colors	40
44 inch French do. do.	65
25 inch Scotch Homespuns Dress Goods in Light and dark Gray	35
30 inch Fine Black Velvetees	60
26 inch Colored do.	75
50 DOZEN	
Size 17x36 Linen Towels	12½
12 Yds., Unbleached Cotton for	1 00
12 Yds., do. do. Heavy	1 00
12 Yds., Canton Flannel	1 00
2 Yds., Wide Unbleached Sheeting	25
2 Yds., Wide White do. do.	35
12 Yds., White Cotton	1 00
9 Yds., do. Fine 36 Inches Wide	1 00
15 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmore Hose	40
40 DOZEN	
Ladies Cashmere Hose, Seamless	50
100 PAIRS	
Ladies Coraline Corsets in Gold and Scarlet per Pair	75
50 PAIRS	
Crompton's Coraline Corsets	1 00
75 PAIRS	
The famous Coiled Wire	1 25
A full line of Blankets and Comforters at our usually low prices	
Mens Heavy Wool Undershirts	75
Mens Scarlet do. do.	90
Mens Vienna Merino	1 15
Mens Lambs Wool $1.25 $1.37	1 50
All Wool Sox per pair	25
Mens Heavy Home Knitt 3 for	1 00

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Two Hundred Rooms. The Leading Hotel of the Northwest, corner Front and Morrison streets, Portland, Oregon. The house has just been thoroughly refurbished, from ground floor to attic, being repainted, papered and refurnished throughout. Twenty additional rooms on the west end, second floor, all entirely new in appointments. An Otis Elevator has just been introduced, with a capacity for carrying ten tons weight, making the upper floors as convenient as those on the ground. The St. Charles, as now arranged, is undoubtedly the finest and most complete establishment of the kind in the Northwest. The Restaurant, in charge of Otto Heinze, is conducted in first class style and affords visitors every luxury known to the culinary art. jan15

MAIL CONTRACT.

Separate Sealed Tenders addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Victoria until noon on Friday, the 18th February, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails on proposed contracts for four years, five times per week in each case each way, between

1. Sumas and Nicomen Railway Station.
2. Langley and Whonnock do.
3. Chilliwhack and Harrison River do.

from the 1st April next.

The conveyance to be made in a boat or canoe at the option of the contractor.

The mails to leave the Post Offices at Sumas, Langley, and Chilliwhack, on Tuesday, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, at such hours as will enable the Couriers to reach the Railway Station in time to connect with the train going East. To exchange mail with the Railway mail Clerk and return with all despatch.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the postoffices of Sumas, Langley, Chilliwhack, Wonnock and Harrison River, and at this Office.

E. H. FLETCHER,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office,
Victoria, 4th, January, 1887. jan 7 W-3t

In the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

Between JOHN McINTOSH, Plaintiff,
AND
HUGH BEHAN, Defendant.

Upon hearing William Ward Spinks, Counsel for the plaintiff, and upon reading the affidavits of John McIntosh and William Ward Spinks, filed this 8th day of November, 1886.

IT IS ORDERED that a copy of this Order shall be published in THE TIMES newspaper, Victoria, and in the INLAND SENTINEL newspaper, Kamloops, for the period of five weeks; and it is further ordered that the above named defendant shall, within the aforesaid period of five weeks, cause an appearance to be entered in the above action at Kamloops, and that in default of the said defendant so causing an appearance to be entered as aforesaid, judgment shall be entered in the above action as in default of appearance.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1886.
dec21 W3t (Signed) GEO. A. WALKEM, J.

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company for the construction and operation of a line of Railway in the District of New Westminster, in the Province of British Columbia, from a point at or near Ladner's Landing, thence in a northeasterly direction to a point at or near Pogeno.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants.

Dated at Victoria,
the 7th day of December, A.D. 1886. d8 6wD&W

Notice is Hereby Given

THAT APPLICATIONS WILL BE MADE TO the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, for an Act to empower the Trustees of the Victoria Fire Department Charitable Association to receive the assets of such Association, and to distribute the same amongst the members thereof proportionately to their terms of service.

YATES & JAY,
Solicitors for the Trustees.

Dated at Victoria, the
23d day of December, A. D. 1886. de 24-6w

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. MACKAY,

OF ASHCROFT, B. C., holds my Power of Attorney during my absence from the province, and will transact any business for me.

W. B. GLADWIN.

Ashcroft, B. C., Dec. 11, 1886. dec16 D&W 1m

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I HEREBY FORBID any person from purchasing land lying near Warwick Station, obtained from me by the NOBLE OLIVER, as the said land was obtained by false pretences.

ROBERT ROBERTSON.

Warwick, Jan. 6, 1887. jan14 W3t

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132, 134, Third Street, Portland, Or.

Young, middle-aged and old, single or married men, and all who suffer with,

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Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing memory, Weak eyes, Stunted Development, Lack of Energy, Impoverished blood, Pimples, Impediments to Marriage, Insect and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Incontinence, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—receive immediate treatment, prompt relief and cure for life.

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